The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,355—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES OF TINTED STATUETTES FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of class Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12·8	7·0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12·8	7·0
22·0	12·0		22·0	12·0
25·0	13·8	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	25·0	13·8
28·0	15·0		28·0	15·0
31·0	18·0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafitte	31·0	18·0
38·0	20·0		38·0	20·0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels'	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	10th July
† ASSAM	3034	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4305	840	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

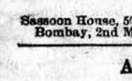
Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 18th July and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 14th July, 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	On or about.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	10th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA).	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	400	10th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

ARMENIA	G. Read	3035	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	about 23rd July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. METHLEY HALL.	A Buck	3,500	400	about 11th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL.	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS.

Thoroughly Covering the Wearer.

NEUTRAL TINTS IN THE NEW ELECTRIC CLOTH.

Special Cash Price, Rs. 18-8.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 15th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

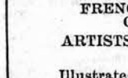
THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on TUESDAY, 10th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 12th July, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th July, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes	each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny do. do.	,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do.	,,	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do.	,,	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do.	,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	,,	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c.	,,	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c.	,,	52 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

K. T. E.
BRAND
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Acts, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. bring to bear on this particular branch of their extensive business a large amount of practical knowledge of Chemicals and acquaintance with material.

Being Chemists and having a large staff of regularly qualified men under their orders, they are in a position at once to furnish any Chemical that may be required with the certainty of it being the exact article ordered and of a definite chemical combination, which can be proved by testing, an impossibility for non-chemical house, who have to sell just what is sent to them from Europe.

As the entire success of the operation depends on the Chemicals, the Management venture to direct attention to the above.

Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues of Cameras, Lenses, Stands, Shutters, Developing Dishes, Light, tight and other Boxes, Chemicals, Printing Papers, Printing Frames, Cardmounts, Lanterns, Scales and Weights, Dark Tents, Bottles and Measures, and every requirement for Wet and Dry Plates in the Studio and Field (free on Application).

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from	Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated	,,	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats	,,	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring	,,	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons	,,	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps	,,	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings	,,	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅜ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A, L & W'S "UNSHRINKABLE" A, L & W'S MONSOON FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

I shall feel obliged if you will send me, as soon as possible, some Flannel Shirts as before. The last Shirts you made for me were in '83 or '4, and I am still wearing them. I cannot get such good Flannel in England.

Bourton, Gloucestershire, 24th May, 1888.

		Rs.	a.
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS, very Absorbent, Cool, Durable and most comfortable in Wear. Can be supplied in White, Plain Greys, &c., and next Striped Patterns.	each or six for	10 57	0 0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS. Nothing superior procurable. Wool-dyed and thoroughly Shrunk. In Plein Greys, &c., and neat Fancy Striped Patterns.	each or six for	9 55	8 0
TENNIS OR CRICKETING SHIRTS with turn-down Collars attached, White Silk and Wool	each	10	0
White Saxony Flannel	,,	10	0
White Twilled do	,,	10	8
SLEEPING SUITS, in any of the above materials	,,	20	0

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY.

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	,,	1	0
Seltzer Water	,,	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade	,,	1	0
Ginger Ale	,,	1	0
Raspberryade	,,	1	0
Aërated Water	,,	0	12
Potash Water	,,	0	12
Lithia Water	,,	1	8
Vichy Water	,,	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Rs. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

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ROYAL MARIONETTES.
NOVELTY THEATRE.
ON SATURDAY.
IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.
Greeted every Act.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
OF THIS WONDERFUL SHOW.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
The same programme will be given.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th July, 1888.

REQUIRED by a Native State, an experienced EUROPEAN GARDENER, who can rear up kitchen and other ornamental gardens round about Sirkar Palaces. Preference would be given to one who could attend to the rearing of poultry and sheep. Apply, stating terms of service, and qualifications, with copies of certificates, to "AGRICOLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*. Only thoroughly competent and steady men need apply.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has RETIRED from the firm of THOMAS BLACK and COMPANY, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, and General Contractors as from the 1st day of July, 1888, and the business will be carried on henceforth by the remaining partner or partners under the same name and style.
THOMAS BLACK.
Dated this 9th day of July, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person giving INFORMATION of a BIRTH, not already registered seven days or more after the occurrence of such Birth, will receive a gratuity of Annas Four for each such intimation.
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, Municipality, Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the following Work, viz:—
"ADDITION AND ALTERATION TO THE NORTH COLABA BATTERY."
2. Full particulars with Schedule of quantities, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
3. Tenders which must be on the proper form and Sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on 2nd August by the Undersigned.
4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
E. G. SPILSBURY, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Colaba, July 1888.

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Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 70 and 1878 respectively.
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in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase. PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.
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It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.
It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.
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FOR
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AS TO THE COST OF
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(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
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The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Henry Cook's Memorial Meeting of Subscribers, Municipal Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Assam (s), from Aden ; Lawada (s), Rangoon ; and Melpomene (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Umballa (s), for Calcutta and the Coast Ports; H. M. S. Sphinx, Persian Gulf. To-day :—Clan Forbes (s), for Marseilles ; D. Baldnino (s), Genoa ; and Java (s), Aden and Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tanjore, Aston Hall, Surat, and Asia, entered the dock on the 8th instant, and the Henzada yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Avoca, entered, and the s.s. Robert Harrowing left, the dock on the 8th inst.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 30th ultimo, shows a decrease of Rs. 48,033 in receipts.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients last month was 4,955, including 772 new admissions, the average daily attendance being 165.

LOST PROPERTY.—Dhondee, woman, living at Girgaum, reported to the police on Sunday that she had lost from her house sundry gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 270.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Black and Yellow.—Messrs. Barton, Cobbold, Lovett, and Prevost, *vs.* White.—Messrs. Gray, Dixon, Nathan, and Richards. Play will commence at 5-15 o'clock.

DESERTED BY ITS PARENTS.—A newly born native female child was found lying in a sweeper's gully at Khetwady on Saturday night last. The child was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it is doing well.

SAILORS' HOME.—The Superintendent, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a bundle of clothes sent by Mr. W. M. Bell, for the shipwrecked sailors of the late Italian barque, Frotellanza.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the past month was 699, consisting of 362 males, 189 females, and 148 children, out of which 623 were Hindoos and 76 Parsees ; the daily average being 23·3.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Pawun Shivajee, a ship labourer, aged 50 years. On the 15th ultimo, while deceased was working on board the s.s. Saldana, he sustained a fracture to the right leg above the ankle, by a plank accidentally falling upon him. He died at the hospital at 7 p.m., on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—The following gentlemen from Portugal have been unanimously appointed honorary members to the above-named institution :—Councillor Francisco Joaquim da Costa e Silva, the Colonial Director-General ; Tito Augusto de Carvalho; Viscount de Sanches de Baena, both Peers of the Realm ; Miguel Edwardo Lobo de Bulhaes, a Deputy ; David Corazzi, Editor ; and Andre Meyrelles de Tavora do Canto e Castro, the Editor of the "Jornal das Colonias."

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Four petty merchants, named Ameermea Pathan, Wamalsee Omedchund, Goolam Hoosein Jafferjee, and Essoofally Keekabhoy, were yesterday charged, by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods Department of the G. I. P. Railway at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch by rail to Bellary, Karad, Burhanpore, and Sohagpore, respectively. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 42.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sherfoodeen Abdoola, a mill labourer, aged 30 years, who had lost his employment through drunkenness. He had been drinking ever since. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was removed from his house in Falkland Road in a drunken state to the hospital, where he died half an hour after admission. The verdict was that death was caused by excessive drinking.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—During the month ended 30th ultimo, 23 horses, 1 pony, and 45 bullocks, in all 69 of the working animals in this city were produced before the Presidency Magistrates by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, proved as unfit for work and sent to the Pinjrapole with the consent of the owners. Thus through the vigilance of the Society so many of the permanently disabled animals have been relieved during one month from the daily work they were no longer able to perform.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Irish Emigrant	M. Curry.
Grand Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Song	The Reaper and the Flower	Cowen.
Valse	Gypsies	Crowe.
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust.
Polka	Les Sauterelles	Delbruck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at Dhurumsee Street, touching the death of Abdool Cadur Hussain Ally, aged 6 years. Deceased, while playing with lucifer matches at 7 p.m., on Sunday, set his clothes on fire and was extensively burnt about his body. He died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Krishna Sooria, aged 30 years, a fireman employed at the Jadowjee Rahowjee mill, at New Foras Road. At 5-45 a.m., on Friday, while in the donkey-room changing his clothes, a quantity of steam escaped from the boilers, scalding him all over his body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. The inquest stands adjourned for further evidence.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Hossein was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, of stealing a bag containing three silver and four metal watches, valued at Rs. 85, the property of Nanabhoy Damodhur, a watch repairer, having his place of business at Gopal Waddy, on the 5th instant. The case for the prosecution was, that the complainant, on the date in question, went to the Null Bazaar to make purchases, and forgetfully left the bag in a shop there. About a quarter of an hour after he returned to look for the bag, when he missed it. He reported his loss to the police, and on Saturday afternoon last the accused was [illegible] ed on endeavouring to dispose of the watches [illegible]rifling amount near the Arthur Cra[illegible] they were subsequently identified [illegible]and the accused, on pleading [illegible]as sentenced to six months'

NO STEAMER.

[illegible]of Passengers per Italian [illegible] Balduino, Captain G. A. [illegible]h July, at 10 a. m. :—
[illegible]NOA.
Mr Holub.
Mr F B Doctor.
Mr D C Gordon.
Mr Charles H Roberts.
Mr Herr Ferdinand Ottens.
Mr S Marini.
Deck Passengers.
[illegible]V Checcacci.
[illegible] Passengers.

[illegible]PHUR SOAP—Pure [illegible]ly complexion soap [illegible]n use, especially [illegible]come roughened [illegible]r irritates, and [illegible]antly purifying [illegible]t climates. A [illegible]ispensable for all Chemists.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present :—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. G. Cotton, and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Phillip Clement DeSouza, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Baghunath Narayan Rhote, Grattan Geary, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Dady Limji, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, and Mahomed Hussein Hakim ; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt. ; Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, and Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthubhoy ; Dr. Bastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Major H. O. Selby ; Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

EXTENSION OF THE BHOLESHWAR MARKET.

Sir Henry Morland moved that, subject to the sanction of the Government of India being given to the raising of the necessary loan, the Corporation sanction the extension of the Bholeshwar Vegetable Market by the addition of 102 stalls thereto, including the cost of acquiring 742 square yards of land and seven houses standing thereon, at an estimated cost of Rs.1,45,365 for land and houses. With this was coupled a proposition to improve the roadway. Sir Henry said it would be a satisfaction for the Corporation to know that the loan on which this market was originally constructed had been paid off this year, so that whatever the revenue that would be derived from the stalls would go to pay the interest on the loan which it had been now proposed to raise. The existing accommodation of the market was not a credit to the city. It was a very crowded place, and in its present circumstances it could not be kept in the state of sanitation in which it ought to be as a property belonging to the Municipality.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Moolji Bhowanidas supported the motion so far as it sanctioned the extension of the market, as it would supply a want which was much felt in that locality. But the price estimated was too small, as Mr. Moolji was personally acquainted with the district and could speak with authority. He suggested that the extension should be made eastward towards the first Bhoiwada Lane, instead of northward, as it would be far cheaper and equal to the sum of Rs. 1,12,122, the total valuation of the land without the cost of the houses on the property. If the Corporation passed the resolution it would be taking a leap in the dark. The speaker proposed that the resolution be referred to a committee which he would name of course—(laughter)—for considering with the Municipal Commissioner as to whether the plots asked for to be sanctioned could be purchased at the sums specified in the resolution, and if not, whether the market should not be extended eastward instead of northward and prepare an estimate of the value of the land? The speaker named the following gentlemen as his committee :—Dr. T. Blaney, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Murzban, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker, Damodhur Tapidas Moolji, and Bhaishanker Nanabai.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded the amendment.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner explained that the alternative of Mr. Moolji's proposition had occurred to him and had been considered with Mr. Shroff's proposal, but it was found that the extension in that direction was not found to answer, as it gave a frontage of a dead wall and an entrance through a very narrow street. Another reason why the proposal was rejected was because the extension now proposed enabled them to have a new market and to widen the Bholeshwar Road along a distance of 200 feet, and in that portion which debouched on the Kalbadevie Road, a most congested point. The Commissioner further remarked that the difference in the cost of the project advanced by Mr. Moolji and that which the Corporation was asked to sanction was about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 with the addition of a much needed roadway.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar said that the proposal recommended by the Municipal Commissioner was a good one on sanitary grounds, as well as on grounds of convenience. He thought the appointment of a committee would be of no use.

Mr. K. M. Shroff was in favour of the removal of the market from its present site to a place in third Bhoiwada, situated a few hundred yards distant. He gave figures to show that the adoption of his proposal would benefit the Municipality to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. According to the original motion the total area of the market would be 1,342 square yards containing in all 225 stalls, whereas the plot of ground which he recommended was 1,920 square yards which would accommodate 321 stalls.

The Acting Commissioner : The Engineer's estimate is 156 stalls.

Mr. Shroff replied that he did not know on what basis the Engineer had made his calculations. Continuing, he said the price of the land which it had been proposed to acquire for the extension of the present market was very much under-estimated, and he named a wealthy house-owner there who, he said, was not likely to accept any price that would be offered for his property, but would fight out his case in courts of law in order to obtain a proper value for it. The speaker concluded by moving an amendment that the subject embodied in the Town Council's resolution in respect of the extension of the Bholeshwar Market be referred to a committee of the Corporation to ascertain the probable cost of the proposed extension, as recommended by the Town Council, and to report on the advisability or otherwise of removing the market to third Bhoiwada to a plot of ground belonging to Bai Tooljabai ; the committee to consist of Messrs. Bomonji P. Master, Damodar Tapidas, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Jamsetji Kapadia, Eknath R. Khote, Mulji Bhowanidas, Major Selby, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, speaking in support of the original motion, dilated upon the great good which the proposed improvement of the Bholeshwar market and the roadway there was calculated to do to the public in general and the residents of that crowded and filthy locality in particular.

Dr. Blaney spoke strongly in favour of the original resolution, dwelling on the material advantages which would accrue to the residents of the locality. The widening and opening up of the district was imperatively necessary both on sanitary and other grounds. The market was used by over a hundred thousand people who formed the most respectable portion of the Hindu community, and it would benefit the residents of a neighbourhood who pay many lakhs in rates, etc., and who would be justified in expecting the Municipality to give them a market in which their women and children would not be jostled as they were now in the present vegetable market. In dealing with those who objected on the score of expense, Dr. Blaney referred to the lavish expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000 in Moombadevie on an improvement which was now only a buggy stand. (Laughter.) He remarked he was an economist himself, but he did not grudge the expenditure in the present case, as it was a matter of decency, health and absolute necessity. (Hear, hear.) The speaker in conclusion drew attention to the fact that no accommodation was apparently made for fruiterers, a very remarkable omission, considering how fond Hindu gentlemen were of fruit. If a Hindoo spent 8 annas for his vegetables he spent ten times that amount in fruit.

Sir Henry having replied the amendments were then put and lost, the proposer and seconder alone voting for them. Sir Henry's proposition was carried by a very large majority.

THE Political Resident in Turkish Arabia telegraphs that, from the 24th of June, three days' quarantine has been imposed at Busreh upon arrivals from the Persian Gulf and Muhamra.

MR. LUKE RIVINGTON will publish immediately, through Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., an exposition of his reasons for joining the Church of Rome, together with some remarks on Canon Carter's new work on "The Roman Question."

THE death is announced of M. Paul Adolphe Rajon, one of the greatest of modern French etchers.

M. DE MAUPAS, the great favourite of Napoleon III., died in Paris at the age of seventy.

THE Government are about to build some large iron works in the South of Russia for the purpose of making among other things, Bessemer steel, cannon, and engines.

NINETY resignations of members were, on June 19, handed to Mr. Osler as president of the Birmingham Liberal Association. The seceders are electors in the North Birmingham Division, who have resigned in consequence of the policy pursued by the association in regard to Irish affairs.

IT is reported from Servia that wholesale arrests have taken place in the district of Ushitza, near the Servo-Bosnian frontier district, and in other districts not specially mentioned. The rails on some of the railway lines had been torn up by the insurgents, obviously with a view to prevent the despatch of troops to suppress the disturbances. Information has reached certain Vienna houses closely connected with Servia, that serious disturbances have either already been going on, or are on the point of taking place.

THE SWEETEST PERFUME is "BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS" Re. 1 per bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

THE DEATH OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

It was as nearly as possible 11-15 on the morning of Friday, the 15th ult., when the Emperor Frederick passed peacefully away, surrounded by his family, after his short reign of little more than three months. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says :—

The scene in the chamber of death was a sad one, baffling description. When the supreme moment had arrived only the royal family were present, except, of course, some of the doctors, including Sir Morell Mackenzie and Mr. Hovell. The Kaiserin Victoria had been watching all through the hours of the night having, indeed, scarcely quitted her husband's side for the last fortnight ; whilst the Crown Prince and the other members of the royal family, who from time to time entered the dying chamber joined their mother shortly before the end approached. Amongst them, also, was Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, son of Prince Frederick Charles, who died this day three years ago. Another coincidence on which men dwell is that the 9th of March, the day the beloved Emperor William died, was also a Friday. The illustrious sufferer passed away quietly without any pain, his strength having so diminished that there was scarcely any evidence of a death-struggle. The sobbing in the room immediately after the Kaiser's decease was heartrending. The widowed Kaiserin was completely broken down with grief, and Kaiser Wilhelm (the new Emperor), Kaiserin Augusta-Victoria, and the other illustrious children of the late monarch, wept pitterly. His Majesty died in a recumbent position on his simple iron bedstead in his bed-room, which is full of pictures and souvenirs of Frederick the Great and his times. Immediately after the death the Imperial widow folded a silk handkerchief round her husband's neck. The Emperor William, who sobbed audibly, placed his father's Iron Cross and Order Pour le Merite on the chest of the dead, together with a small gold chain to which are attached a number of lockets and charms, and laid his father's sword on the bed by his side. Prince Henry fetched a dry laurel wreath of a former date and laid it over his father's breast. In this position his Majesty reclined, changed by weakness, but yet wearing his well-known manly expression.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

Anything more pathetically mournful than the death of the Emperor Frederick (the *Daily News'* correspondent remarks) is not recorded in history. At the death of other monarchs precious last words have been recorded and treasured for centuries by a grateful people. The Emperor Frederick takes leave of the world and of his loved ones by looks and gestures. The Emperor, though never unconscious, was in a state of stupor. Every now and then a smile flitted over his face, which wore an expression plainly showing that he was not in pain.

At ten o'clock precisely Sir Morell Mackenzie stepped out of the Emperor's rooms with his hat on, walked rapidly to the Crown Prince William, who was waiting for him, and after a few hurried words they went into the large ground-floor room where the Emperor was breathing his last. He lay on an iron bedstead, his head raised by large pillows, his wan hand on the white coverlet. Sir Morell Mackenzie stood between the bed and a table on which were instruments and medicines. The Crown Prince William placed himself on the opposite side. The Empress was seated at the lower end of the bed, and afterwards knelt beside it, and remained in this position during the last hours, watching the faint gasps of breath. During the night the Emperor, when consciousness returned, had beckoned her to his side by a look, and as she bent low over him, had murmured a single word, and some short sentences which she alone understood. At the foot of the bed knelt the Emperor's four daughters, Prince Henry, and the two daughters-in-law. The chaplain softly murmured the Litany. The Princess Frederick Charles, who had brought some white roses, and an hour later strewed them over the Emperor's coverlet, stood with the rest of the family. At some distance were the members of the household. The servants crowded to the doors, and stood there with bowed heads and holding their breath. From time to time the monotonous sounds of the Litany were interrupted by half-restrained sobs, the most heart-rending being those of poor old Wendelin, the Emperor's trusted servant since the days of his youth. Every five minutes Sir Morell Mackenzie, the other physicians standing behind him, felt the Emperor's pulse, and the expression of his face showed that it was growing weaker every moment, and was sometimes suspended altogether. The breathing was very short, and so faint that the physician was obliged to place his ear close to the Emperor's lips to distinguish it at all. At eleven o'clock Sir Morell Mackenzie signed to the Empress, who fervently kissed the hand of the dying Emperor, at twelve minutes past eleven he took out his watch and declared life to have passed away.

THE EMPEROR'S LAST HOURS.

Some details are given of the Emperor's last hours of consciousness.

On Thursday his Majesty wrote frequently. His third daughter, the Princess Sophia, approached his bedside, anxiously concealing her tears lest he should ask why she wept. It was her eighteenth birthday, and the Emperor was fully aware of it. He gave her a slip of paper on which he had written with faint characters :—"Remain as noble and good as you have been in the past. This is the last wish of your dying father." Later the Emperor's first tutor, a man of eighty-three, asked with trembling lips for news of his Majesty. He was led into the bed-chamber, but was so shocked at the Emperor's condition that he withdrew before it could be ascertained whether the monarch had recognized him. Late in the evening Prince Henry and the Princess Irene arrived and were admitted. The French windows of the apartment were thrown wide open all night that the air might freely enter the room. The physicians stood at either side of the bed, administering, or trying to administer, soothing medicines. The members of the family silently approached the Emperor one at a time, the Empress remaining at her post by the side of the death-bed, an example of fortitude to all the others. Whenever consciousness returned his hand sought that of the Empress, pressed it softly, and held it fast. He did not quit his hold until sleep overcame him. According to one account, when Prince Bismarck took his final leave of his Sovereign on Thursday, the Emperor placed the hand of the Empress into that of the Chancellor, with a glance implying that he looked to this trusty statesman for the future welfare of his consort. During the day the Emperor is said to have expressed on paper a desire to see the King of Saxony. In the course of the night he is said to have asked Mr. Hovell, on paper, "How does my pulse stand? Are you satisfied with it?" He is also stated to have written something else upon a piece of paper, which he, however, retained.

MOURNING IN BERLIN.

In Berlin the news of the Emperor Frederick's death was first known at a quarter to twelve when the Imperial standard was lowered on the palace.

The effect produced was instantaneous. The Bourse and other public resorts were at once closed, the bells began to toll, and the whole city was quick to resume its previous rope of mourning. In all parts of the city flags were hoisted at half-mast, and black banners waved from the windows. In a couple of hours the bright summer look of the streets was changed. Women appeared in black ; the men with crape on their left arms. Many shops were shut ; others showed crape in their windows, and placed laurel-crowned busts of the deceased Emperor in the centre.

From all parts of the world telegrams of condolence have been incessantly arriving in Berlin. There are numerous special messages to the Empress Victoria. The English Ambassador, Sir Edward Malet, has presented a message to Prince Bismarck from Lord Salisbury, expressing the deep sorrow felt by the Queen of England at the death of the Emperor Frederick. Her Majesty, speaking in the name of the whole English nation, tells the German nation how sincerely her people share the grief now afflicting all Germany, caused by the untimely death of their much-beloved Emperor, cut off in the prime of life. The Sovereigns of almost every country have sent telegrams of condolence.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

It is stated that the deceased Emperor desired that a *post-mortem* examination should not be made, and that accordingly the Empress Victoria and the Emperor William II. refused to sanction one. Moreover, Sir Morell Mackenzie and Mr. Mark Hovell had handed in a report giving it as their opinion that the disease from which the Kaiser died was cancer. His subsequent consent is accounted for in this way :—

On Saturday morning, however, the Berlin professors were again at Friedrichskron, endeavouring to induce the Emperor William to allow a *post-mortem* examination, which he was eventually prevailed upon to sanction. Thereupon the examination was made by Professors Bardeleben, Virchow, Waldeyer, Von Bergmann, and Bramann. The result was to show that death resulted from a total disorganization of the larynx caused by cancer and putrid bronchitis, or inflammation of the minor bronchial tubes, due to the introduction of foreign morbid substances. The entire larynx consisted of one large abscess, and presented a soft, flaccid appearance. Of the cartilage of the larynx there was practically nothing left ; and in its place there was a cavity large enough for the insertion of two fists. It is now shown, says the *National Zaitung*, that during the Emperor's last days small portions of liquid food must have escaped into the lungs owing to the inability of the diseased larynx to offer its usual resistance. The examination confirmed the diagnosis of the physicians that the direct cause of death was paralysis of the lungs. The report drawn up by the doctors was handed to Count Stolberg, to be deposited in the State archives. At the express request of the Emperor William, Sir Morell-Mackenzie drew up the following statement respecting the deceased Emperor's malady :—

In my opinion the disease from which the Emperor Frederick III. died was cancer. The morbid process probably commenced in the deeper tissues, and the cartilaginous structures of the larynx became affected at a very early date. A small growth which was present when I first examined the late Emperor was removed by me, by several intra-laryngeal operations ; and although all the portions taken away were submitted to Professor Virchow, he was unable to detect in them any evidence of the existence of cancer. Examinations of the sputa made at the beginning of March by Professor Waldeyer, however, led that pathologist to believe that cancer was then present. Whether the disease was originally cancerous or assumed a malignant character some months after its first appearance it is impossible to state. The fact that perichondritis and caries of the cartilages played an active and important part in the development of the disease, no doubt largely contributed to make it impossible to form a decided opinion as to its nature till quite a recent date—(Signed) Morell Mackenzie.

Affixed to the above is the following statement of Mr. Hovell :—"In so far as my observations since last August permit me to form an opinion, I concur entirely with Sir Morell Mackenzie's view.—(Signed) Mark Hovell."

THE SCENE AT THE ROYAL PALACE.

The palace of Friedrichskron was thronged on Saturday and Sunday by crowds of persons anxious to see the Emperor's body. Before the autopsy had been held a stream of people had been allowed to flow all day through the palace.

The body lay on the bed on which the Emperor died. In its first mortuary array, with white envelopment to the chin, the head wreathed, and the hands crossed on a sabre, the body forcibly recalled the recumbent figure of a Crusader. On Saturday evening, after the surgical examination, the Emperor's remains were placed in a coffin and laid out in becoming state in what is called the Jasper Hall, a spacious ground floor apartment opening on the park, which had been converted into a majestic mortuary chapel, the windows and wall-mirrors being hung with crape and palms. At one end stood an altar, surmounted by a rare and touching picture of the Redeemer, and in front of this was a catafalque, on which reposed the body of the Emperor, laid out in pretty nearly the same manner as was that of his father in the Berlin Dom. His Majesty was in a semi-recumbent posture, his uncovered head resting on a rich white satin cushion with his military mantle around him, his Order Pour le Merite (conferred upon him by his royal father on the field of Koniggratz), with the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross and the Iron Cross, first class, on his breast as well as the wreath which he received from the hands of his consort for his victories in France. His bare hand reposed lightly on the sabre. Spreading down from the foot of the catafalque was a royal standard of purple velvet, gorgeously wrought ; and the rest of the scene was filled up with the candelabra, the palms, and the magnificent wreaths, profusely strewn around, making a *tout ensemble* of an imposing *chapelle ardente*.

In this mortuary chapel the imperial family (with the commanders of the Potsdam garrison and a few other representative elements) gathered on Saturday evening to hold a first religious service. On Sunday the public were admitted to the mortuary chapel to view the Emperor's body, the stream being guided and regulated by a large force of soldiers, mounted and on foot, who formed barriers and lanes all the way up to the palace from Wildpark Station, which was the point at which arrived thousands upon thousands of railway and other pilgrims from Potsdam and Berlin. The weather was lovely, and the surroundings of the scene were most affecting. The features of the deceased Emperor wore a calm, peaceful, and natural enough look. The Empress Augusta reached Potsdam on Sunday. About one o'clock in the afternoon the royal family made another visit to the Chapelle Ardente, and this time they were accompanied by the Empress Augusta.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place on Monday, the 18th ult., and was a most impressive ceremony.

The mourners assembled at the royal palace at ten o'clock. In the Jasper Gallery clusters of wax candles set in chandeliers shed a soft light upon the solemn scene, daylight being excluded from the hall by shutters and black curtains ; while the candelabra round the coffin threw out into stroger relief the sombre drapings of that part of the hall. The red polished jasper in the walls reflected the flickering light, and the contrasts of civil and military uniforms worn by the greatest of the land relieved the general sombreness of the picture. Some minutes before ten the Emperor William's children came and took a last farewell of their grandfather. The three eldest boys, with very little difference in their height, walked hand-in-hand. Behind them followed Princess Feodore of Saxe Meiningen, a little girl of eight, and the pretty, sad procession was ended by a nurse carrying the youngest boy dressed in a white embroidered baby's cloak. They were led up to the bier. The elder ones folded their hands murmured a prayer, and then retired. A few minutes later, when everything was in readiness for the service to begin, there assembled in the Chapelle Ardente the Emperor and Empress, the King of Saxony, Prince and Princess Henry, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the Marquess of Lorne, the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Princess Frederick Charles, Prince and Princess Albrecht, the Duchess William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Alexander of Prussia, the Grand Duke Valdimir of Russia and Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria-Hungary, the Duke of Anhalt, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxony, the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Duke George Louis of Oldenburg, Duke and Duchess John Albert of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Hereditary Prince of Anhalt, the Prince of Hohenzollern, Princes Edward and Albert of Anhalt, the Hereditary Princes of Hohenzollern and Waldeck, Prince Reuss (younger line), the Hereditary Prince of Reuss, the Hereditary Prince of Schaumburg- Lippe, Prince and Princess Frederick of Hohenzollern, and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern. The Church was decorated with flowers. Over the foot of the coffin, which was placed on a catafalque in front on the altar, trailed the purple imperial standard. Nearly half a hundred clergy, Protestant and Roman Catholic, entered the church. The Emperor Wilhelm, accompanied by the King of Saxony, walked up to the coffin, before which both knelt for a few moments to pray. The Emperor then placed a palm-branch in front of the catafalque. The Prince of Wales advanced with Prince Henry, and knelt by the coffin ; the other Princes did the same, and were followed by the Empress and the Princesses, including the Princess of Wales. Then the royal party left the church. The imperial banner was rested against the coffin, those present in the church were permitted to approach the late Emperor's remains for a few moments, and then the sacred edifice was cleared.

Prince Bismarck was unable to go to the funeral, it is announced, owing to continued weakness in the extremities, rendering it painful if not impossible for him to move about.

THE EMPRESS VICTORIA.

The Empress Victoria (the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) is greatly unnerved by the fearful stain which came to a climax last week. Her Majesty requires much rest. He adds:—

Germany little knows the amount of self-abnegation and devotion that the widowed Empress displayed during the many months of the husband's critical state. It was absolutely necessary for her always to wear a cheerful and hopeful face, and her country-people reproached her for her hopefulness ; but without this the late monarch would doubtless have succumbed long since. It was of the highest importance for him to feel and imagine that there was always a chance of a better turn in his malady. Those in her Majesty's immediate vicinity know well how she always checked them when they tried to use words of sympathy, for she said, "If you begin to talk of pity I shall break down, and I dare not shed a tear in the Kaiser's presence." The Empress Victoria is said to have announced the late monarch's death to the Empress Augusta in the following terms by telegram :—"She who was so proud and happy to be his wife weeps with you for your only son, poor mother. No mother possessed such a son. Be strong and proud in your grief. He sent you his love to-day."

The Empress proposes to go to England on a visit to the Queen, her mother, but it is not likely that she will do so for some weeks to come ; probably not till near the end of the autumn. It is stated that, in addition to enjoying the use for life of the palace at Charlottenburg and the palace in Berlin, which she has hitherto occupied, the Empress Victoria will probably be granted the use of the palace at Homburg, as her Majesty has expressed a wish to retire for some time to the Rhenish region.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPEROR.

THE accession of the Emperor William II., says the *St. James's Gazette*, has created a nervous feeling in France, and much comment throughout the whole of Europe. But it is said that nothing is further from the minds of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck than to make any departure from the peace policy hitherto pursued. The following General Order to the army was issued by the Emperor on the day on which the Emperor Frederick died :—

"While the army has only just discarded the outward signs of mourning for their Emperor and King William I., my deeply revered grandfather, whose memory will ever live in all hearts, it has suffered a fresh and heavy blow by the death, at five minutes past eleven this morning, of my dear and warmly loved father, his Majesty the Emperor and King Frederick III. This is indeed a serious and sorrowful time, in which God's decree places me at the head of the army, and it is from a deeply moved heart that I address the first word to my army ; but the confidence with which I step into the place to which God's will calls me is immoveably strong; for I know what a sense of honour and duty my glorious ancestors have implanted in the army, and I know in how great a measure this feeling has always and at all times been manifested in the army. Firm and inviolable attachment to the Commander-in-Chief is the inheritance which is handed down from father to son and from generation to generation, and in the same way I refer to my grandfather, who stands fresh in all your memories as the personification of the glorious and venerable Commander-in-Chief, such as could not be more finely conceived or in a form more speaking to the heart. I refer you to my beloved father, who as Crown Prince already won a place of honour in the annals of the army, and to a long line of glorious ancestors, whose names shine brightly in history, and whose hearts beat warmly for the army. Thus we belong to each other, I and the army. Thus we are born for one another, and thus we will stand together in an indissoluble bond in peace or storm as God may will it. You will now take to me the oath of fidelity and obedience, and I swear ever to remember that the eyes of my ancestors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall one day have to render account to them of the glory and honour of the army."

The Emperor's General Order to the Navy is as follows :—

"To the navy! I have to inform the navy, with a deeply-moved heart, that my beloved father, his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, Frederick III., departed this life peacefully in the Lord at five minutes past eleven this morning, and that I, stepping into the place assigned to me by God's will, have assumed the government of the land falling to me by hereditary right, and therewith also the chief command of the navy. It is indeed a profoundly grave period in which I address my first words to the navy. We have only just ceased wearing the outward signs of mourning for my ever-to-be-remembered and beloved grandfather the Emperor William I., who only last year, during his presence at Kiel, expressed in the warmest words his lively satisfaction and appreciation of the development of the navy under his glorious government. The flags are already lowered again for my much-beloved father, who so greatly rejoiced and took so strong an interest in the growth and progress of the navy. Yet a time of deep and sincere mourning chastens and fortifies the hearts and minds of men, and thus we shall look confidently to the future, faithfully preserving in our hearts the memory of my grandfather and father. The navy knows that it not only gives me great joy to belong to it by an external bond, but that since my earliest youth a warm and lively interest has, in complete sympathy with my dear brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, united me with the navy. I have learned to appreciate the high sense of honour and faithful fulfilment of duty which prevail in the navy. I know that every member of it is prepared joyfully to give his life for the honour of the German flag wherever it may be ; and thus, in this sad hour, I can say with all confidence that we shall stand together, firmly and surely, in good and in evil days, in storm as in sunshine, ever remembering the glory of the German Fatherland, and ever prepared to shed our hearts' blood for the honour of the German flag. In this God's blessing will be with us."

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation to the Prussian people was issued on the 18th afternoon :—

"To my People! God's decree has again plunged us into the most poignant sorrow. The tomb had scarcely closed over the mortal remains of my never-to-be-forgotten grandfather, when his Majesty, my warmly beloved father, has also been called from this life into everlasting peace. The heroic energy, prompted by Christian self-sacrifice, with which, despite his sufferings, he knew how to fulfil his kingly duties, seemed to justify the hope that he would be preserved to the Fatherland still longer. God has willed differently. The royal sufferer, whose heart beat responsively to all that was great and beautiful, only had a few months granted to him to display on the throne the noble qualities of mind and heart which have also won for him the love of his people. The virtues which adorned him, the victories which he achieved on the battle-filled, will remain in grateful remembrance as long as German hearts shall beat, and imperishable glory will illumine his chivalrous figure in the history of the Fatherland. Called to the throne of my fathers, I have assumed the government, looking up to the King of Kings, and have vowed to God that, after the example of my fathers, I will be a just and clement Prince to my people ; that I will foster piety and the fear of God ; and that I will protect peace, promote the welfare of the country, be a helper of the poor and distressed, and a true guardian of the right. In praying God for strength to fulfil these kingly duties, which His will imposes upon me, I am supported by the confidence in the Prussian people which a glance at our past history gives me. In good and in evil days the Prussian people have always stood faithfully by their King. Upon this fidelity, which my fathers have found to be an indissoluble bond in all times of difficulty and danger, I, too, count, with the consciousness of returning it from the bottom of my heart as the faithful Prince of a faithful people, both equally strong in devotion to their common Fatherland. From the consciousness of the reciprocated love which unites me with my people I derive the confidence that God will vouchsafe to me strength and wisdom to exercise my kingly office for the welfare of the Fatherland."

CONTINENTAL OPINION.

The proclamations have been much commented upon in political circles abroad. A good effect seems to have been created everywhere except in Paris, where a feeling of uneasiness prevails. The *Standard's* correspondent says :—

"The German Emperor's proclamation to his people has strengthened the impression caused by his addresses to the army and navy. That impression is one of ill-defined uneasiness and a sense of the insecure character of the present armed peace. Between Free-thinking and Revolutionary France and Germany as represented by her present Emperor, there can be nothing in common, and it is to be feared that the relations between the two countries are not likely to grow more amicable." The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent adds :—"Frenchmen persist in regarding the new Emperor of Germany as only awaiting a decent opportunity to kindle a conflagration in Europe. The proclamation of William II. to his people is evoking almost as much harsh comment as his rescripts to the army and the navy."

Among the articles in the French newspapers on the proclamations to the Army and Navy is one in the *Republique Francaise*, which is ascribed to M. Jules Ferry. The writer fully admits that the present time is an anxious one :—

In European questions it is not the glory or the preponderating influence of France that are involved, but her national independence. It is, therefore, with a legitimate feeling of anxiety as well as with a sense of firmness and resolution that we seek to discover what the reign of the Emperor William has in store for us. The first impression was not favourable. Our national temperament is apt to rush into extremes. After taking it as absolutely certain that the Emperor Frederick intended to secure the blessings of peace, whatever might happen, we jumped to the conclusion that his successor was bent on war for the sake of war. Both these views were exaggerated. It was certainly not warranted for us to believe that when death overtook him the late Emper

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

THE rainfall, so far, has been light and intermittent, and more rain is generally needed in the districts—in some parts urgently—for agricultural operations. With the exception of a spasmodic demand for Cotton, mainly from local buyers, towards the close of last week, and an active enquiry for Wheat shortly after last mail left, and which soon subsided, produce generally has been more or less neglected. Exchange has been quiet, with little doing on any line, throughout the week; but the tendency has, upon the whole, been downward, and our quotations for demand Bank Bills and 3 months' sight Credits are 1-32d. lower than they were a week ago. Government Paper has been a lively and advancing market, and the rate for Four per cents. has moved up one per cent. during the week. About 7¾ crores of Rupees were tendered for against the new Four per cent. Loan for three crores which was allotted last Tuesday at a minimum rate of 99 11-16. Shares have been quiet, but with generally a steady feeling as to Mill Scrip. Freights show no improvement, and previous low quotations are barely maintained. There is no improvement in Import business on the spot; and dealers, discouraged by the news from the Mofussil regarding the generally scanty rainfall, are not sending home so many Indents by this mail as they forwarded last week.

MONEY.—The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their weekly meeting last Thursday reduced their rates of interest and discount by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 4 per cent. per annum; and, notwithstanding this reduction, the Bank's statement, made up to Saturday evening, shows an increase in the Cash Balance of over 40½ lakhs. There was an increase of some 9½ lakhs in Loans; but on the other hand, there had been a large following off in Discounts, while Private Deposits had increased materially. There was also a large increase in Government Deposits, and the Cash Balance would have been considerably larger but for an addition of some 16¼ lakhs to Government Securities. Altogether the tendency to still greater ease becomes more apparent daily; and accommodation is readily obtainable in the Bazaar at half the Presidency Bank's rate.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	32,41,720
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	3,30,847
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	11,99,858
Government Securities	Inc.	„	16,29,152
Loans	Inc.	„	9,55,564
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	23,48,928
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,14,903
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	40,59,883

EXCHANGE opened weak on last mail day, with rates 1-32d. lower than those given in our last report, and remained quiet all day with little doing on any line. The reduced rates for Credits were quoted to the middle of August, and a moderate amount of Sterling and Francs was reported to have been placed thereat; but Mercantile Bills were far from plentiful. A little Telegraphic, for this month's transfer, was done at 1s. 4⅛d.; and for August onwards 1s. 4 3-32d. was quoted. Next day the market was quiet, not to say flat, but with rates quoted, all round, as before. Beyond something in ready Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 1-16d., there was nothing doing either in Bank or Private Paper, the usual Wednesday waiting attitude for the result of Council Biddings having prevailed. The market opened with a firmer feeling on Thursday, Bank Wire Transfer and Demand having been quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d., but with only one seller, and it was reported that about £15,000 was placed to Houses at this rate, though the same offer was refused from a bank. A fair amount of ready Telegraphic was reported to have been done at 1s. 4 3-32d., but the rate was doubtful in the afternoon. Of House Paper there was very little offering; but a small amount of Private Telegraphic was sold to banks at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 7-64d, and 30 days' sight and Demand, at 1s. 4 5-32d. In the afternoon a large buyer of Credits came out at 1s. 4 3-16d. The same quotations ruled on Friday, one bank buying 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 3-16d. and the rest at 1s. 4 7-32d., and at these rates a little business was done, Private Demand and 30 days' sight Paper having also been placed to a small extent at 1s. 4¼d. A little Bank Demand was also taken at 1s. 4 3-32d. and forward Bank Telegraphic, for January transfer, at 1s. 4½d., and ready at 1s. 4 3-32d.; but the latter was not the rate generally obtainable. At end of the week the market was quiet in tone, and business dull, with rates unchanged all round. Native remitters seemed to be buying Bank Demand at 1s. 4 3-32d. rather more freely, but this rate was not a general one. This morning we opened rather weaker at Saturday's closing rates, and beyond a few odd amounts of Bank Paper, bought by private remitters there has been nothing of any importance reported. Advices from Calcutta also come flat, and rates can scarcely, we should think, be maintained at their present level unless Mercantile Paper in Calcutta and China is more plentiful than it is here. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do.	4 „	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Francs	3 „	1·70⅞	„
Do.	6 „	1·72	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The allotments against tenders for the new Government of India Loan of three crores were made in Calcutta on the 3rd instant; and Bombay is reported to have obtained about half the amount. Tenders at 99¾ and over received the amounts tendered for in full; and those at the minimum rate of 99 11-16 received 60½ per cent., the average rate of allotment having been 99·79 per cent. The total tenders amounted to some 7 crores, 70 lakhs.

When our last mail left, the market was active but irregular as to quotations, opening at 3-16 per cent. advance upon our last quoted rates. Four per cents. for cash afterwards declined to 100 1-16, but soon rallied again, reaching 100⅜, at which they closed, the account rate, which fluctuated with that for money, being 100 3-16 to ¼. On Wednesday the market opened weak, with Fours for money quoted ¼ per cent. below the previous evening's rate, and thereafter there was a further drop of 1-16, making the cash quotation 100 3-16, and the rate for this month's account 100 1-16. In the afternoon, however, the tone became firmer, and Fours regained ⅛ of their previous drop, closing at 100 5-16 for money, and 100 3-16 for the account. The market was steady at these rates during the greater part of Thursday; but a firm feeling and brisk demand were felt in the afternoon, and an advance of 3-16 per cent. was established. Next day there was a weaker feeling at opening, and Fours were quoted 1-16 lower; the market rallied in the afternoon, however, under the influence of a good demand, and closed at 100⅜ for money, and 100½ for the account with buyers at the forward rate. At the end of the week the market was strong and active at an advance of ¼ per cent. on Friday's closing rates for Four per cents., which was maintained throughout the day, 100½ for money, and 100⅜ for the account having been quoted to the close. Fours opened rather higher again this morning at 100 15-16 for cash, and some allotment letters for the new Loan were placed at this rate; but the rate afterwards stiffened to 101 for money, and 100⅝ to 15-16 for the account, closing, however, at 1-16 per cent. lower; and with 4½ per cents. quoted at 105, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are quoted at 109; and Port Trust Bonds are worth 98.

SHARES.—There has been less business doing in this market than might, perhaps, be expected, in view of the cheapness of money just now. In the scrip of Miscellaneous Concerns there have been a few more transactions reported than during the previous week; but in Mill shares, around which interest chiefly centres, business has been upon a comparatively limited scale. The principal changes in our quotations, compared with those of a week ago, are in David Mill shares, which have advanced Rs. 35; Ripon, Rs. 22½; Morarji Gokuldas, City of Bombay, and Central India, Rs. 15; Oriental, National, Luckmidas Khimji, and Queen, Rs. 10; Manockji Petit, Rs. 7½; and Western India, Swadeshi, and Presidency, Rs. 5 up. The Gordon Mill shares, on the other hand, are Rs. 25 lower; Luckmidas Khimji, and Empress, Rs. 10; Prince of Wales, and Alliance, Rs. 7½; and Khatao Muccanji, Hindustan, and Connaught, Rs. 5 down. Sind and Punjab Press shares have advanced Rs. 50; Dhollera P. and G. are Rs. 5 higher; and Mofussil Press are up Rs. 2½. Munmar, and Bombay Cotton Press are Rs. 5 and Rs. 2½ lower, respectively. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 up for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the second. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 10 higher. Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 10; but Royal, and Western India have declined Rs. 17 and Rs. 12, respectively. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 35 higher. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country demand for *Shirtings* and other *staple Grey Goods* has been very slack, and rates have tended in favour of buyers. Accounts regarding the rainfall in the Mofussil are far from satisfactory, which has helped to give a quiet tone to business during the past week; and the total clearances from the Bazaar of all goods have not exceeded 2,000 packages. *Bleached Goods* are generally unchanged at our last mail's quotations. *Turkey Red, Dyed,* and *Printed Goods* have been very quiet, and dealers are willing sellers at last week's quotations, which are still nominally quoted. Demand for *Local Goods* is very poor, the only buyers of any consequence being for the Zanzibar and Calcutta markets. The offtake for the week is put down at only 1,300 bales.

YARNS.—There has been rather more doing in *imported Yarns* during the past week, and the tone of the market is steady at previous quotations. Telegrams from China give the sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong for the fortnight ending last Thursday at 7,000 to 7,200 bales, with exchange at 226. These sales have fallen considerably below the expectations of dealers here, and this market has consequently become much less active since the receipt of the above advices. Spinners, however, are very firm. The sales since last Monday are put down at 8,000 to 9,000 bales.

METALS.—In *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* only a small business has been done during the past week; but 8 annas per cwt. higher is quoted in each case, and the market is firm. *Iron* is in slight demand, but steady at our last quotations.

COALS are steady, sales have been made during the week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, at Rs. 23½; and of Watson's Hartley, for July-August shipment, at Rs. 21 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Business in this staple continued upon a very small scale after last mail left until Friday, when a brisk demand, chiefly from local consumers, set in, and considerable transactions, for the time of year, were reported. There has been some enquiry from exporters for Bengals and Westerns; but generally speaking, shippers have not been in the market. Sellers have maintained a steady attitude throughout, and prices generally are unchanged; but Julgaum is Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, and Dharwar and Westerns lower to the same extent, compared with our quotations by last mail. Julgaum has been more wanted than any other description during the past week, and has been taken to the extent of over 2,000 bales, at Rs. 193½ to Rs. 200 per candy. Bengals and Dharwar have been next in demand, and some 2,500 bales of these, in the aggregate, have changed hands at Rs. 182-95, and Rs. 199¼ to Rs. 207, respectively. The other principal purchases during the past week have been in Dhollera proper, at Rs. 200-7; in Westerns, at Rs. 199-206; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 198; and in Oomra descriptions other than Julgaum, Kangaum, at Rs. 213; Akola, at Rs. 203; and Reikly, at Rs. 225. A little of the remains of the Broach crop in stock was also taken at Rs. 222 per candy. We have heard of a little passing in contracts for Cotton of the next crop on the basis of Rs. 224-5 for "Good" Broach for March, and Rs. 163-4, Rs. 173, and Rs. 183 4 for the three current grades of Bengals, for January delivery.

The first of the season's telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports furnished to the Chamber of Commerce was issued in the middle of last week, and advised delay in the sowing of Cotton in most of the Bengal districts owing to the want of rain. Rain was also wanted in the Broach and Dhollera districts; but throughout the Oomrawuttee circle the Cotton sowing was making good progress. The telegraphic report issued this afternoon discloses but little change in the situation, meantime. Rain was still much wanted in most parts of the Bengal and Dhollera circles; but in the Oomrawuttee districts the Cotton sowing was making good progress, or the plants were flourishing. Sowing was completed in Broach; but more rain was wanted generally.

We annex particulars of the Clearances of Cotton hence to the different Ports in Europe from the 1st January to the end of last month, compared with those of the previous year for the same time; and it will be noticed therefrom that the net falling off this year is not far short of 2,20,000 bales, or 22·62 per cent.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without commission :—

Cotton.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 195	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 190	= 3¾d.
Do. Good	„ 183	= 3⅞d.
(Oomra) Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 214	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 208	= 4¼d.
Do. F.G.F. „	„ 199	= 4 1-16d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 193	= 3 15-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 186	= 3 13-16d.
Pelatee, Fully Good	„ 197	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	„ 192	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 185	= 3 25-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 211	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	„ 202	= 4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 207	= 4 7-32d.
Westerns, Good	„ 199	= 4 1-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	215,000	266,500
Oomras—		
Berar	202,200	322,000
Khandeish	208,600	273,500
Barsi and Nugger	82,700	85,000
Hinganghaut	850	19,800
Dhollera	316,200	318,200
Broach	104,100	109,000
Compta & Dharwar	91,000	103,500
Persian & Sind	59,300	45,000
Westerns & Madras	13,700	9,500
	1,293,650	1,552,000

Comparative statement showing the actual clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1887 and 1888.

To	1888. F. P. Bales.	1887. F. P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease F. P. Bales.
Liverpool	131,630	253,016	— 121,386
London	60,429	88,499	— 28,070
Hull	2,400	2,115	+ 285
Marseilles	9,515	5,698	+ 3,817
Havre	39,342	88,892	— 49,550
Dunkirk	18,005	29,325	— 11,320
Antwerp	127,191	155,055	— 27,864
Ghent	10,582	10,770	— 188
Amsterdam	710	10,350	— 9,640
Bremerhaven	.....	7,848	— 7,848
Hamburg	11,966	2,875	+ 9,091
Barcelona	7,627	5,200	+ 2,427
Genoa	77,936	79,096	— 1,160
Naples	12,900	12,600	+ 300
Venice	52,960	32,785	+ 20,175
Leghorn	2,500	2,750	— 250
Trieste	153,398	157,957	— 4,559
Pireaus	1,000	1,400	— 400
Odessa	26,763	19,245	+ 7,518
St. Petersburg	750	...	+ 750
Gottenburg	600	500	+ 100
Christiania	50	500	— 450
Malmo	200	...	+ 200
Norkoping	300	...	+ 300
Nykoping	100	...	+ 100
Port Said	200	1,555	— 1,355
Total...	749,054	968,031	Net Dec. 2,18,977 = 22·62 per cent.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts	1888 Bales.	1887 Bales.	1886 Bales.
For the week	12,035	15,761	9,294
From 1st Jan. to 7th July	1,244,409	1,410,191	1,309,096
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,738	28,291	7,221
From 1st Jan. to 7th July	755,792	996,322	901,030
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	693	2,587	703
From 1st Jan. to 7th July	23,734	29,342	40,439

WHEAT was without particular movement when our last mail left; but on the following day an active demand was experienced for most descriptions, and prices were put up half to three quarters of an anna per cwt. Next day a large business was again reported, and a further advance of 9 pies per cwt. was established in Pessy, other sorts remaining unaltered. Thereafter the demand fell off, and the market became quiet in tone with little doing; but rates remained as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pessy (91 per cent.)	4 7 0	per cwt.
Do. (85 „)	4 6 0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 4 3	„
Red Delhi	4 0 0	„
Hard Yellow	4 5 9	„
Red Ahmedabad	4 2 0	„
Hard Red	3 11 6	„

SEEDS.—Few transactions have been reported from day to day in any description, and the market, which was steady, has latterly become quiet, but quotations are unchanged.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	91,434	76,688	168,915
„ From 1st Jan. to 7th July	7,326,269	8,249,361	7,736,879
Linseed—For the week	20,709	20,126	30,497
„ From 1st Jan. to 7th July	1,976,594	1,900,249	3,027,295
Rapeseed—For the week	45,412	16,321	8,413
„ From 1st Jan. to 7th July	1,300,470	681,469	966,371
Gingelly Seed—For the week	871	9,168	15,110
„ From 1st Jan. to 7th July	601,483	839,216	814,922

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	321,501	688,584	224,55
„ From 1st Jan. to 7th July	5,982,966	7,165,804	6,779,176
Linseed—For the week	22,405	41,046	45,335
„ From 1st Jan. to 7th July	1,643,749	1,296,811	2,581,115
Rapeseed—For the week	28,799	86,147	23,700
„ From 1st Jan. to 7 h July	977,074	497,065	744,231
Gingelly Seed—For the week	750	4,574	7,97
„ From 1st Jan. to 7th July	662,684	1,013,339	819,107

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CATES—June 15, at Teddington, the wife of George Frederic Cates, Commander in the P and O S N Co's service, of a daughter.

MACNEE—June 13, at West Cromwell-road, Kensington, the wife of H C MacNee, Esq. of Poona, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—ROUTLEDGE—June 19, at South Hylton, Duncan Grant Cameron, of Quilon, Travancore, S India, to Alice Fanny Eliza Routledge, daughter of the late Thomas Routledge, Esq, C E F L S, &c, of Claxheugh, county Durham.

CHURCH—HAMILTON—At Pau, France, at the British Vice-Consulate, and at Trinity Church, William Napier Church, Esq, son of John Church, Esq, late Vice-Consul, to Charlotte Helen, daughter of Lieut-Col Geo J Hamilton, commanding 2nd Scottish Rifles, India.

TRITTON—JULLION—At Gateshead-on-Tyne, Seymour Biscoe Tritton, of Kanchrapara, Bengal, son of Col F B Tritton, of Leamington, to Alice May, daughter of the late Louis Jullion, Esq, Ph D of Gateshead-on-Tyne.

DEATHS.

DELAMAIN—June 16, at The Palace, St Asaph, Susan Sarah Christina, widow of the late Lieut-Col Delamain, C B, 3rd Light Cavalry, Bombay, and daughter of the late Capt W Guy, 91st Regt.

RAMSAY—June 15, at Colville-terrace, Bayswater, Helen Ramsay, widow of the late Colonel Michael Ramsay, of the H E I C.s Bengal Army, aged 87 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FOOTE—July 1, at Dharwar, the wife of W. Foote, Southern Mahratta Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

MADDEN—June 30, at Karachi, suddenly, James Lloyd Madden, aged 48.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONNEW—July 5, at 6, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, the wife of C M Connew, of a daughter.

DYER—July 5, at the Parsonage, Kidderpore, the wife of the Rev A Saunders Dyer, M A, of a son.

OWEN—July 5, at Madras, the wife of T Owen, of a daughter.

SANKEY—June 27, at Khagola (Dinapore), the wife of Mr W H T Sankey, of a son.

DEATHS.

HUEY—July 4, at Colombo, Walter Henry Huey, son of the late Walter Huey, M R C S, and grandson of the late Rev Edward Martin, D D, aged 24 years.

FORSYTH—July 6, at Madras, Gertrude Gillian Grace, the beloved and affectionate wife of Captain J R Forsyth, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, (retired), aged 47 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1888.

THE verbatim accounts which have reached us of the evidence of General Strachey before the Select Committee on the Deccan Mines Company—and which we shall publish at length tomorrow—show that we did no injustice either to him or to the India Council in treating that evidence as a damning proof of the incapacity of the Council for the work which it takes upon itself. We admit that the Council suffers from having had so singularly maladroit a representative in the Committee Room as General Strachey—but it suffers only in this way, that he has thrown a fuller light upon its proceedings and modes of operation than a more prudent witness would have done. The blundering negligences and ignorances which he naively admitted, as though they belonged to the common round, the trivial task of the Council's daily work—as though in a hundred other cases disposed of by the Secretary of State in Council the same thing might have happened, "and what of that?"—belong not more to him than to the company of clever men who sit with him around the India Office table. For he tells us not only how the thing was done in this case, but how it is done ordinarily. The famous despatch box incident, for example, we now know to have arisen not in the carelessness and indolence of a summer morning, but in due accordance with the custom of the office. Here was a telegram from the Viceroy intimating that the Nizam wished to take shares in the Deccan Company, that the Resident recommended that no objections be raised, at Simla, and that Simla had agreed. Now we have a choice between Abdul Hud's estimate of the importance of this communication and that which the India Council in London formed of it. The Sirdar, substituting for what had actually occurred his own view of what ought to have occurred, recorded in the famous Memorandum which was his ruin that the proposal was considered in Committee, and laid before the Council, and passed; also that it was considered by the whole Council, including the Secretary of State, who had the best means of judging of its value. He meant, credulous man, that having the Stracheys always with him Lord Cross was walking in a light in which he could not err. He thought that at least the India Council would look at the proposal to sanction the Nizam's purchase of the shares. But he was altogether wrong—so wrong that we believe that the one thing that drove the Home Government to consent to the inquiry was the Sirdar's clever but specious plea that the purchase had been endorsed by all the talents of the India Council, and that it must therefore be a good and honest investment. They had not endorsed it, and they could not submit to the imputation that in a matter of this kind they had done what it was their obvious duty to do. For it seems that the Public Works Committee of the Council decided that the Viceroy's telegram required no answer, and that the sense of the Council need not therefore be taken upon it. No notice was taken of it. "It was simply placed on the table of the India Office, according to custom, for members of the Council to read if they cared to do so"—such is General Strachey's account of the way in which the Council acquitted itself of its responsibility in regard to this not unimportant matter, and he tells us that it was strictly according to custom. The Solicitor-General for Scotland, taking a less airy view of the responsibilities of the Secretary of State's sixteen advisers, asked if on the face of it the Viceroy's telegram did not call for action on the part of the India Office. "It did not," said General Strachey, and the Committee turned from that instructive incident to some further and even more striking illustrations of the way in which the Secretary of State's Council rises to the height of its responsibility.

First of all there was General Strachey's demonstration of how little one need know about what goes on in India to be an Indian Councillor. About the relations of Colonel Marshall to the Indian Government on the one hand and to the Nizam on the other, and about the authority of the Viceroy over British subjects in native territory, he honestly confessed his ignorance. It was not his *kam*, he seemed to say, but within his own lines he professed to know a good deal and to be able to do wonders. He had been personally concerned in the whole of this transaction, and, "if you please, I am one of the principal advisers of the Secretary of State in all these matters." It is a pity that responsibility thus candidly confessed was not better discharged. The concession was not put in a box and left on the table for those to look at who liked. It was discussed to some extent—really that record of the proceedings of the Council which we have been asking for lately would have come in useful on this occasion—and it was authorized, the Secretary of State even taking the trouble to suggest certain modifications in it. But the modifications which would have prevented the concession from being used by the concessionaires for enriching themselves to the extent of seventeen-twentieths of the capital of the company never suggested themselves to the Council. "It was not suspected," General Strachey naively says, in the belief that that was a sufficient answer to all reflections upon the wisdom of the Council—reflections which to his practical mind seemed as useless as inconvenient, for, he added, "I do not know that you can say anything more than that upon the subject—at least I do not see what more is to be said." Mr. Labouchere thought that a good deal more was to be said, by way both of question and of answer, and in his hands General Strachey testified with damning effect against himself and his colleagues. He has left it on record that the Council had no deliberate intention to hand over £850,000 to the concessionaires; beyond that he has no real defence for them. This Council which is to be the eyes and the ears of the Secretary of State, and to enlighten him with the specialist knowledge of its members, passed the concession without forming any conclusion on the paragraphs under cover of which the concessionaires enriched themselves. The man who more than most others is interested in speaking well of them confesses that "they did not think it was their business." It was in fact, nobody's business, because "the Secretary of State is not a dry nurse to the Nizam."

General Strachey, before he had bidden adieu to Mr. Labouchere, must have been sorry for having invented this unfortunate "dry nurse" metalphor. Seeing that at the inception of the mining scheme the Secretary of State had appointed a committee to watch the proceedings of the Sirdar Diler Jung, that he had given instructions that no contract was to be made or agreement concluded without his being made cognisant of it, that the Government of India had made serious complaint about Mr. Winter being permitted to negotiate directly with the Minister instead of through the Resident, and that at every stage in the negotiations the Government of India intervened with objections or suggestions of some kind, there seems to have been a good deal of dry nursing, both in India and in London. General Strachey's attempt to establish that the Secretary of State never interferes in the affairs of the Native States except by way of inspection, and that he has nothing to do with matters of detail, might have succeeded in connection with any other case than this. But the history of the Deccan Mining Concession is a history of detailed, systematic, and sustained interference. Lax and discreditable the interference no doubt was so far as the India Office was concerned, but that it was offered the record shows on every page. The best that General Strachey can find to say for the results of this intervention is that the concession as it left the India Office was one that would not prevent further issues after the first issue. Beyond that and the general plea that it is easy to be wise after the event he has no defence to offer. "Is there anything in the contract," Mr. Labouchere asked, "that would prevent giving £850,000 to the concessionaires for the concession?" The answer was an unconditioned surrender. "No, there is not." Questioned as to whether the concession carried out the intention of the Government of India, as expressed in Mr. Durand's despatches—the existence of which Lord Cross's vigilant Public Works adviser had forgotten—General Strachey could say no more than that it was compatible with the carrying of them out certainly. In other words, the concession was launched forth on the world to be interpreted by the children of light or by the children of darkness, just as the one or the other might chance to have the handling of it. To have foreseen what use was going to be made of the dangerous liberty which lurked in the terms of the concession would have been, in General Strachey's opinion, possible only to a Council of all-wise men, and all-wisdom is a charge which Mr. Labouchere was careful to point out had never been brought against the men who passed this concession. We have indicated very briefly the salient features in the account of the working of the Council which has been given by a friendly hand, and we ask the public to read it carefully if they would fully realize the nature and the value of the service that that body is doing to India.

MA VERY well digested scheme for enlarging the Bhuleshwar vegetable market, which is the source of supply for a population, mainly Hindu, a hundred thousand in number, came before the Corporation yesterday on the motion of Sir Henry Morland. The proposal is to increase the area of the existing market to rather more than double, at a cost of a lakh and twenty-nine thousand rupees, which would incidentally widen a thoroughfare which is at present too narrow for the immense traffic going north and south. The Town Council and the Municipal staff had given full consideration to the plans and to rival proposals, and there was no question, as the result provided that the Corporation understood all the advantages of the improvement both from a sanitary and a commercial point of view. The existing market yields ten per cent. on the outlay, and the capital borrowed for its construction has been repaid this year. The proposal was to borrow the money to enlarge the market and improve the thoroughfare. Yet the whole afternoon was taken up by long and fruitless discussion of two amendments—the one to enlarge the market so as to place the main entrance in a narrow and fœtid lane, and the other to enlarge it in a fashion almost equally undesirable. The proposer and the seconder respectively in each case alone voted for the amendments; yet each pair was prepared with a long list of carefully selected names of members of the committee it was their hope and intention to get the Corporation to appoint to remodel the plans which had been drawn up by the Municipal experts and the Town Council. All the afternoon was wasted on the off-chance of getting a friendly committee rushed through who would undo the work of the Town Council. As long as the practice survives of allowing the member who proposes a committee to select the members who are to constitute it a great deal of ingenuity will be thrown away and a great deal of valuable Municipal time wasted. The first meeting called yesterday could not be held for want of a quorum; the meeting actually held did not require a quorum, but the whole of its time was taken up with the crotchets of two individuals who could each only procure one person to second and support him.

A LONDON correspondent, who is in a position to judge of the force and direction of political currents, writes us that there is no immediate probability of a dissolution, though there is great uneasiness amongst the Ministerialists at the uncertainty. The Government will postpone an appeal to the country as long as possible, taking thought more for the Liberal Unionists than for themselves. Whenever a dissolution comes it is now regarded as certain that the Liberal Unionists as a party will be swept away almost entirely. The Government is in low water; the bye-elections are on the whole against them, especially of late. A general election would almost certainly mean defeat for the Ministry, and therefore it

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

PRESENCE OF A MALADY.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has informed an English journalist that the Emperor William suffers from aural malady which is not unattended with danger, though, the specialist says, many suffering from it are long-lived.

THE PARNELLITE FUND.

It has transpired that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has given £10,000 to the Parnellite Fund after an exchange of letters wherein Mr. Parnell concurred to support Colonial representation in Parliament.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

While the British India steamer Nuddea anchored yesterday morning at Saugor Island Mr. W. Dozey, contractor on the Burma Railway, deliberately threw himself overboard while suffering from mental aberration. Large sums of money in cheque and cash were found in his box.

Yesterday a thief entered the Indian Museum and removed all the imitations of Kohinoor and other valuable gems throughout the world deposited there, under the belief that they were real stones.

C. Warner, who embezzled a large sum of money belonging to the Singer Sewing Machine Company, reached this yesterday from Hongkong.

The murderer of the boy who was killed the other day, is still at large. The police have fallen under the serious displeasure of the Deputy Commissioner. Probably the Sheriff will be requisitioned to call a public meeting to memorialise Government on the state of the Calcutta Police. Great excitement among all sections of the community and a feeling of insecurity prevail.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning, one day before due date.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, homeward bound from Bombay for London, passed the Suez Canal on the 8th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 3	15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. ,,	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42⅛

THE marriage of Mr. Hugh Shakespear Barnes, son of the late Mr. James Barnes, of the Bengal Civil Service, with Winifred, eldest daughter of Sir John Strachey, G.C.B., and Lady Strachey, took place at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, on June 12. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alston Cole, rector of Lockinge, Wantage, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Charles Tate, of Trent Rectory, Somerset. The five bridesmaids were headed by Master Ralph Wood and Miss Mab Wood, children of Mrs. Manners Wood, the bridegroom's sister. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to 37, Cornwall-gardens. Amongst the relatives and friends present were Mr. Powney (uncle of the bridegroom), General Foster, C.B., Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, Lady Robinson and Miss Louis, General Richard Strachey, Mrs. Richard Strachey, and Miss Dorothy Strachey, Colonel and Mrs. Henry Strachey, Sir William and Lady Plowden and Miss Plowden, Major and Mrs. Manners Wood. Mrs. Coddington and Miss Batten, Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson, Sir Richard and Miss Temple, Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Sir Warrington and Lady Smyth, Lady Grey, Lord Colvill, Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall and the Misses Lyall, Sir Theodore and Lady Hope, Sir Peter and Lady Lumsden, Lady Donald Stewart, Signor Piatti, Signor and Mdme. Carelli, &c.

THE Sultan has issued an irade concerning M. de Nelidoff's recent Note with regard to the war indemnity, and ordering his Government to find supplementary guarantees for the payment of arrears, as well as the annuity for the current year. The total amount which the Treasury will have to find this year for Russia is one million sterling.

LORD LANSDOWNE has sold an estate of five hundred acres in North Wilts to the Small Farm Company, and it is to be forthwith divided into small holdings.

A CERTAIN common law judge is, as many suitors have too good reason to know (says *Truth*) extremely deaf. One day last week he was hearing a case which excited a considerable amount of public interest. The court was crowded, and applause was frequent—a thing which sorely tries his lordship's patience. He angrily ordered silence more than once; but, after a quiet interval, a louder noise than usual broke upon his dull ears, and in great indignation he exclaimed: "These demonstrations are most unseemly! If they continue I will have the court cleared at once!" The noise in question was a distant peal of thunder.

A REPORT published in several Irish newspapers that Mr. Balfour had tendered his resignation of the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland was described by the right hon. gentleman himself, just before the close of the sitting in the House of Commons on the 20th ult., as a "ridiculous fiction." Mr. Balfour and his colleagues in the Government were not surprised at its appearance, information having reached them a week ago that the report would be published about the time of the hearing of Mr. Dillon's appeal, presumably with the object of influencing in some way or other those concerned in the case.

IN a recent trial a witness who called himself Mcdaunt said on being sworn that his real name was Moses, and that Samuel was the name of another party to the suit who called himself Saville. Lord Coleridge on this said:—"May I ask how it is that you gentlemen, who have older names than any others in the world, change them to names far more modern? "Mordaunt" is not half as good a name as Moses. Why should you change it?"

THE Czar recently bought an estate in Finland, situated on the Kymmene River, near Viborg. The estate is not large, but the river abounds in salmon, and His Majesty intends to fish there every year. Should the Emperor be able to spare the time, he will visit his new seat with the Empress and his eldest children next month.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	27 43	25 69	26 15	25 46
July 8, Sunday	...	...	...	0 0
„ 9, Mouday	0 0	0 6	0 5	...
Total..	27 43	25 75	26 20	25 46
Total corresponding date of last year ...	49 60	48 66	45 4	47 17

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

THE new Emperor of Germany has not made too good an impression, except in ultra-absolutist circles. It is but natural that comparisons, however odious, should be drawn between him and his father. Here, in England, what has attracted most attention is this: The late Emperor Frederick, before ever he reached Berlin, addressed a proclamation to the whole people under his rule, a document of great value as embodying alike Regal and Imperial authority and an enlightened Liberalism. The Emperor William II. did not thus act. On the day of the Emperor Frederick's death his successor issued his proclamations: there were two,—one addressed to the Army, the other to the Navy. They are, of course, very able State papers, but the spirit breathed forth is as different as possible from that which marked his Imperial father's wise and uplifting words. The people, as a whole, were semi-officially informed that they should be addressed in due time, and so they were, after the Emperor Frederick's funeral. There is a vast difference between the two documents. In the first the people as such rank first, and Militarism afterwards. This has been reversed. The beginning of what humanly promises to be a long reign is marked by the glorification of Militarism. The pickel-haube is elevated before the nation as the deity to be worshipped before all others. For my own part I do not think the advent of William II. necessarily means war. Responsibility will bring soberness to the mind even of so fierce a War-Lord as the Emperor of Germany, even though he melodramatically tells his soldiers that they were born for him and he for them. My quotation of the Emperor's phrase reminds me of an interesting paragraph on the first page of this week's *Truth*, in which a story is told of the cause of the Emperor's withered left arm, which is far from complimentary to German obstetric science. There is an uneasy feeling abroad in Europe, which may increase and lead to conflict, but I am inclined to think it is a passing feeling only, and that it will soon pass away. So quickly do we live nowadays that though barely a week has passed since the late Emperor died everyone has become accommodated to the new state of things, and already the tragic scenes at Charlottenburg and Potsdam are taking a second place in men's minds. But I may not write my last words on a subject which I have had to touch upon for many months without a reference to the addresses of condolence agreed to by both Houses of Parliament. In the Lords both Lord Salisbury and Lord Granville spoke with eloquence and appropriateness. In the Commons Mr. Gladstone once more proved himself a marvel of an orator. Lord Hartington frankly rose and expressed the admiration which the speech called forth.

Whatever else may result from it, the remarkable victory of the Gladstonian candidate in the Ayr boroughs, more remarkable even than the capture of the Conservative position at Southampton, is likely to afford a topic of conversation in political circles for some time to come. No by-election in recent years has attracted half the attention; no by-election has ever turned out so different from general expectation. It is true, as I mentioned in my letter a week ago, that Mr. Halley Stewart and other M. P.'s who went down to Scotland to back up Mr. Sinclair spoke rather hopefully on their return to town of his prospects, but only one Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, so far as I am aware, predicted success. His report, after he had had the advantage of personally observing how the fight was going, was that Mr. Ashley would be beaten, but although Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is a particularly cautious man, there were not many of those to whom he communicated his opinion, who thought that he would prove to be a true prophet. What impressed Mr. Campbell-Bannerman most was that Mr. Sinclair considered himself "predestined" to win, and certainly the confidence displayed by the Liberal candidate throughout the contest in face of the enormous Unionist majority staring him in the face was calculated to produce a considerable effect on spectators as well as electors. To those who take an interest in such matters it must be highly amusing to compare the different explanations of Friday's polling that have been and are being put forward. The bare mention of them all would fill columns of your paper. If we are to believe the Liberals, the battle mainly turned on the Irish question; if the Conservative press is to be credited, the Irish question, so far as the electors of Ayr are concerned, was *une quantité négligeable*. To the thousand and one reasons that have been given, the Prime Minister, if we are to accept as truthful the reports of his speech at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon, has added another. Lord Salisbury is reported to have said that the defeat of the Government on Mr. Jennings's motion with reference to the reorgaization of public departments was the principal cause of the Unionist reverse. This admission will doubtless be turned to account by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen who is leading what, when I last wrote, was considered a forlorn hope, but which in the opinion of some politicians is not now regarded as so desperate an undertaking. His friends may be expected to argue that if the adoption by the House of Commons of Mr. Jennings's motion caused the Unionists to lose the Ayr boroughs, *a fortiori* the adoption of Mr. John Morley's amendment respecting the appointment of chief constables ought to cause them to lose the Isle of Thanet.

But possibly Lord Salisbury did not use the precise language which has been put into his mouth. If he said, as probably he did, that the defeat of the Government by the action of one of their supporters last week contributed to convert the Unionist majority in the Scottish constituency from nearly twelve hundred to a minority of fifty-three he would be nearer the mark. I met a few evenings ago a very intelligent Scotchman who had just arrived from the neighbourhood of the late electoral encounter, and who knew Mr. Sinclair long before he ceased to be a Free Church Minister. I asked this gentleman if as a Scot and a local man he could account for the phenomenon which was puzzling everybody in England, and he frankly confessed that he could not. I was surprised to hear that locally Mr. Sinclair was not looked upon as a particularly strong candidate. In fact, according to my informant, Mr. Sinclair was not by any means the best man that the Liberals could have selected. If this is true, then of course the success of the Gladstonian nominee is doubly significant. Somehow or other the return of Mr. Sinclair is accepted by Gladstonians as a personal snub to Mr. Chamberlain who, much more than Lord Salisbury or the Government, has been the special mark of the quite prodigious quantity of satire that has been set loose since Saturday afternoon. Strangely enough, Mr. Chamberlain's effusion, in which it will be remembered he compared Mr. Gladstone to a dangerous military despot, when it first appeared attracted but little notice in England, whatever may have been the case in Scotland. I think I remarked on this fact last week. The comparative absence of comment by the Liberals in the circumstances was remarkable. There were two ways of accounting for it—one that the attack on the Liberal leader was so irrational that it did not deserve serious notice, the other that it was so true that silence was best in the circumstances.

However that may be, it is within my own knowledge that many Gladstonians were afraid that Mr. Chamberlain's unmitigated condemnation of his former chief would prove injurious to the Liberal candidate. Yet that does not prevent the same gentlemen now declaring loudly that the intervention of Mr. Chamberlain was of the greatest possible assistance to his opponents! The number of those who think that Mr. Chamberlain may in the lapse of time revert to his former position in the party is daily becoming smaller, and he is being urged half-seriously to get himself appointed a life peer under the Bill introduced by Lord Salisbury on Monday. Section 3 of that measure authorises her Majesty by Letters Patent "to appoint to be a peer of Parliament during his life"—he could not very well be one after his life—"any person on account of any special qualification," &c. Liberals say that his special qualification is that he has made it practicable for them to seize the strongest Unionist strongholds in Scotland! Poor Mr. Ashley may be forgiven if he feels inclined to say, "Save me from my friends." His past services to the Unionist party should have spared him the ungenerous comments indulged in by the Ministerial Press after his defeat. Many of the remarks that have been made about his unfitness are not only ungenerous but untrue. Mr. Ashley is not exactly a striking figure in politics, but he has been an Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he has the advantage of being the son of the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury, whose memory is held in high veneration by the Scotch people. The *Times* bitterly upbraids the party-managers for not bestowing proper care in the selection of candidates, and bids them imitate the example of their opponents who, according to the oracle of Printing House Square, never commit the mistake of bringing forward a stranger when a local man would have a better chance of winning. But the *Times* forgets the Doncaster election. There the Unionist candidate, who won the seat from the Gladstonians, was the son of a powerful local peer, while his opponent was a London financier without the least connection with the district. At Spalding again the Gladstonian candidate who won was a stranger, while the Conservative candidate who was badly defeated was in a sense a local man The fact is both parties try to get the best candidate they can, though it sometimes happens, as in the case of the Isle of Thanet election, that they are not successful.

Mr. Lowther, honestly and fearlessly representing as he does the old Tory principle, ought to be in Parliament, but he is not an ideal candidate for a contest like that he is now waging, and he would not have been chosen except as—I use the word in no offensive sense—a make-shift. The local party-managers could not agree: one section wanted Sir H. Hoare and another section somebody else. As a last resource Mr. Lowther was brought in to prevent further friction. The election is exciting great interest, and I have heard more than one prominent Conservative say that if it goes against the Government they will then begin to think that a reaction has set in throughout the country. The doubts as to Lord Brabourne's real feelings regarding his son's candidature (some unkind people said he wished to have a foot in both camps) must be considered removed by the tone of his letters to Mr. Lowther. "A father," writes one of the Ministerial organs, "cannot of course always control his son's opinions, but the son ought surely to avoid flaunting his political apostasy in the immediate neighbourhood where his father is known and respected." But this writer overlooks the fact that young Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen was brought up in the Liberal faith, and that a man who has turned thirty cannot be expected to change his political opinions for no other reason than that his father has done so. The general opinion on the spot, I am told, is that Lord Brabourne's correspondence with the Tory candidate will not greatly injure Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's prospects. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., whose influence in the district is considerable, and who has hitherto ranked as a Liberal Unionist, has written to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen approving his candidature; and so far no Liberal Unionist of position has indentified himself with Mr. Lowther on his sudden and unexpected reappearance on the political stage. Even certain Conservative M. P.'s who made themselves conspicuous by the part they took in some previous by-elections seem to fight shy of appearing before the public to support so thoroughgoing a Tory and Protectionist as Mr. Lowther. It is said that Lord Salisbury was responsible for Mr. Lowther's candidature, and the Fair Traders are inclined to see in this an indication of the Prime Minister's leanings to "fiscal reform," surely a slender basis on which to found so imposing a superstructure. I suspect the wish is father to the thought of our Fair Trade friends.

I find I have said little about the defeat of the Government the other night on Mr. Morley's amendment, depriving the magistrates of the power of appointing chief constables, but I do not know that anything fresh can be said on the subject. Whatever way we look at it, it is a serious business for the Government. It almost seems as if they courted defeat on this occasion, and Mr. Ritchie's conduct, assuming of course that the Government were indifferent as to the decision the House might come to, is inexplicable. If, as is now said, the question was an open one, and Ministerialists were free to vote as they pleased, why was not this stated by Mr. Ritchie at the time? A few words to this effect would have made all the difference in the world. It is now too late to remove the ugly impression that this second defeat of the Government in the House within a fortnight has created in the public mind.

The present state of the Unionist party, though it is not quite so bad as some of its opponents wish to make out, fully justifies the line of policy recommended by Mr. Parnell in face of some opposition at the beginning of the Session. Only give the Government rope enough, said the Irish leader, and they will hang themselves. They have not yet committed suicide but to change the metaphor they are, as Lord Rosebery said at Willis's Rooms yesterday afternoon, "shivering on the verge of a precipice," and if they remain in that dangerous predicament much longer a catastrophe may happen. Whether the meeting at the Foreign Office yesterday will restore the former prestige of the Government remains to be seen, but there are some complaints this morning among Lord Salisbury's supporters that he should have convened a gathering of the party at this juncture. These gentlemen hold that as Lord Salisbury had no change of policy to announce, and that all he wished to meet his followers for was to scold them, it would have been far better not to have called them together at all. There is something to be said for this view, especially as it was impossible to prevent the results of the proceedings leaking out. As a matter of fact, in spite of Lord Salisbury's appeal for secrecy and threats as to what might happen to anyone who communicated to the press an account of what transpired, a tolerably full report of the meeting was being sold in the streets before five o'clock. The *Times* is very angry with Lord Salisbury for wishing to keep the meeting secret, and although there is a great deal of force in what it says, the present Prime Minister only followed the course which has usually been adopted on such occasions by his predecessors. I say usually, for, although it has, I believe, always been the custom to exclude newspaper reporters, instances have occurred of an official account being supplied to the press. The censorious tone adopted by some of the speakers at the meeting is not calculated to remove all cause for anxiety on the part of the Government, but the Liberal Unionists, who are deliberating on the situation as I write, will, I am informed, stand by Lord Salisbury through thick and thin, and the present storm may blow over. It is the practice of the Radical papers after every division to speak of the Liberal Unionists as more Tory than the Tories; certainly they have hitherto proved themselves more loyal to the Tory Government than many of the regular supporters of the Ministry. There has during the past week been a revival of the talk about a reconstitution of the Government, but the "shaves" that have been set afloat may be traced, I think, to a certain pugnacious politician who is more anxious to avoid self-effacement than to save the present Ministry from destruction. I see it stated that Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, and Mr. Finlay will take office if the negotiations now understood to be on foot come to anything. Are they likely to come to anything in the existing state of feeling in the constituencies? The acceptance of office would necessitate fresh elections, and of the four names mentioned only one, or at the utmost two, could have any hope of being re-elected. It is much more likely I imagine that if negotiations have really been opened between the Conservative leader and the Unionist leaders they will be postponed for the present at all events. In legal circles the opinion is expressed that Mr. Finlay would be glad to take a judgeship, a position he has fairly earned by the apostolic fervour with which he has fought for the Government since he separated from Mr. Gladstone. I was talking yesterday to a gentleman who enjoys Mr. Chamberlain's confidence, and he expressed, in a very decided manner, his opinion that although a coalition might not take place immediately it could not be delayed much longer, as the Ministry as at present constituted could not continue to hold its own.

The sentence of Mr. Dillon to six months' imprisonment on appeal has created what cannot be called in milder language than a fierce sensation. The Home Rulers are very angry; Ministerialists are not a little scared at the sound themselves have made. This was specially noticeable in the demeanour of the Chief Secretary when answering questions last night. He was by no means Mr. Goschen's "brave Mr. Balfour," quite indeed the contrary. Mr. Gladstone asks for a day in which to impeach the Government policy of coercion in Ireland, especially in view of the decision of the Appellate Court in Dublin from which the Government has received a most severe blow. Government will have a majority, a tolerably big majority, as the vote will practically be one of confidence or no confidence. The Opposition will be badly beaten. But I shall be much surprised if Mr. Dillon serves out his full term of imprisonment. It is more than likely the Government will find an occasion for opening the prison doors. The Ministry is in an awkward fix: if they let Mr. Dillon serve his full term, the charge for which he is sentenced being what it is, they are—as the recent elections have shown—heaping up condemnation against themselves; on the other hand, if they release him they lay themselves open to charges in the *Times* and the *Standard* of "wobbling" and discredit themselves with their supporters in the country. The fix they are in is a very awkward one. In Home Rule they hold a wolf by the ears: that is never a pleasant occupation.

THE PROPOSED CHOLERA HOSPITAL AT KHETWADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is impossible for me adequately to describe the sense of alarm which has seized upon the numerous Parsee families residing at Khetwadi, where an epidemic hospital is intended to be erected according to a recent resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation. I am confident that I express a sentiment common to the majority of the Bombay population when I say that there lies at the root of this movement a grievance, in which not only the immediate residents of Khetwadi, but even those who on occasions of joy as well as of a more serious kind, take advantage of a Parsee place of worship, Cama Baug, are deeply and vitally interested.

The alarm only, apart from the infectious effects of the disease, would be undoubtedly a potent element not only in endangering the lives of those living in the vicinity, but also would be a melancholy and grievous accompaniment of the festivities which occasionally take place at Cama Baug.

To erect a hospital for the benefit of people suffering from such an infectious disease is to my mind little short of bidding a free and cordial welcome to the Gorgan-headed Monster to take a swoop at the unfortunate men who reside there, and whose strenuous efforts—temperance, cleanliness, &c.,—would with such an epitome of mortality and pestilence in their neighbourhood avail but little to bar him out.

If, however, the place seem fit to the Municipal Corporation for the erection of such a hospital, far fitter would be the place near the European General Hospital, not only as the locality is not densely populated, but because it is open almost on all sides. Nor can it be for a moment supposed that the inhabitants of Khetwady will tamely submit to the idea of having such a dangerous neighbour posted before their very eyes, as their alarm, almost bordering on panic, as well as a large meeting of the influential gentlemen of the district held yesterday sufficiently testifies. Nothing in consequence can be in more exact conformity to the general opinion of the Bombay public than that the Municipal authorities should take instant measures to establish a hospital in a comparatively unfrequented place.—Yours, &c.,

JEEJEEBHOY B. DINSHAW LAM.

July 9.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund:—

	Rs.
H. H. Sir Sayajeerao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I.	1,500
Major-General J. H. White, R.E.	100
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.	500
Mr. Ewen Baillie	25
Mr. W. E. Hart	100
Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S.	50
Mr. H. E. James, C.S.	50
Mr. H. W. Barrow	50
Mr. W. M. Fletcher	50
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Latham	300
Captain C. Burroughs	50
Mr. S. D. Sassoon	1,000
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	1,000
Mr. J. M. Campbell	50
Mr. W. K. Hatch	25
Mr. John Campbell	100
Mr. Harold R. King	500
Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett	200
Mr. Sorabjee Nowroji Cooper	25
Mr. Douglas Bennett	15
Mr. Nansbhoy Rustomji Ranina	10
Mr. Ardesir Framji Moos	10
Mr. Maneckshaw Cowashaw Taleyarkhan	10
Rao Saheb Virprasad Tapiprasad	10
Mr. Framji D. Bahadhurji	10
Mr. Pherozeshaw Rustomji	5
Mr. Purshotum Gangadhar	5
F. G.	3
Mr. Edalji Rustomji Reporter	5
H. W.	16
Messrs. Visram, Ebrahim & Co	250
Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani	250
Mr. Ahmed Rahimtula Sayani	50
Colonel Merriman, R.E.	25
	6,349
Amount previously acknowledged	3,821
Total Rs.	10,170

DOSSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HUKUMSONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

THE following additional gentlemen have undertaken to become life-members of the Zoological Natural History Society in support of the proposed Zoological Garden:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	11,100
Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, CSI	150
Mr Alex McKenzie	150
Dr Gaye	150
Mr Ghellabhai Haridas	150
Dr Arnott	150
Mr Flayford Reynolds, CE	150
Mr C R Brendon	150
Dr J A Da Gama	150
The Hon Mr Justice Parsons	150
Dr William Oates	150
The Hon F L Latham	150
Dr W Dymock	150
Mrs S D Sassoon	150
Mr Chas Taylor	150
Mr H J Randolph Hemming	150
Mr Cecil Gray	150
Mr N F Surveyor	150
Mr Cowasjee Dady Limjee	150
Mr Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy	150
Mr Goverdhundas Katao Muckunjee	150
Dr C J Rodrigues	150
Mr G Manson	150
Mr Dorab J Tata	150
Mr S A Duigan	150
Mr Grattan Geary	150
Mr G C Soaramanga	150
Mr C G Giro	150
Mr M Scouloudi	150
M Wm N Fleming	150
Dr D d'Monte	150
Mr A Francke	150
Mr K R Cama	150
Lieut H E Barnes	150
The Hon Mr Justice Bayley	150
Total	16,200

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 9.—The barometer is steady on the Bombay coast, and has fallen elsewhere. The fall is brisk in the Indus Valley, north of the Bay, and east of Bengal. Gradients are very steep, especially in north-west India, and very strong westerly winds are blowing across the west coast, Central India, and the Deccan. Winds are unchanged at the head of the Bay. Stronger and steadier easterly winds prevail in the North-West Provinces and Punjab. There was a further increase in temperature in the Punjab and Sind yesterday, and the majority of stations report, day temperatures exceeding hundred and ten, highest hundred and eighteen at Jacobabad. Bombay current is giving increasing rain and Bengal current less. Rain fell partially in all districts yesterday except the Punjab and Sind. Rainfall is most general in the Central Provinces. The chief falls reported are Cochin, four inches; Saugor, two; Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Nowgong, Rajamundry, Cuttack Darjeeling, Patna, Gorakhpur, and Jhansi one.

No foreign officers will receive permission to attend the Russian military manœuvres this year, and, on the other hand, no Russian officers will be allowed to accept invitations to attend the manœuvres in other countries.

THE HYDERABAD MINING SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

THE India Office and Indian officials generally are coming out badly in the course of the enquiry. Even the one civilian on the Committee—Sir Richard Temple, civilian of civilians—has so far done more harm than good, excellent Hindustani scholar and apt interpreter though he be. His cross-examination of Mr. Watson, upon which I commented at the time, was so unwise and *malapropos* that the chief concessionaire was able to go back to the City rejoicing, and I am told—but at so late a period in the week that I am unable to verify the statement—that he was able to put up the shares £2 each. I can well believe the statement, judging by the gleeful manner which Mr. Watson and his friends displayed on the occasion in question.

General Richard Strachey was further examined on Tuesday. Sir Henry James, who rules the Committee with a rod of iron—too much so at times—was absent; he was opening the case of the much-maligned and heavily-fed jockey Charley Wood. Mr. Solicitor-General for Scotland presided, and things went on as Mr. Labouchere and General Strachey pleased. The former asked such questions as he liked, the latter talked away to his heart's content,—what that means only those who have the honour of clever and superior Richard Strachey's acquaintance can adequately judge. Really this was cruel kindness. The more Richard Strachey said the worse did the conduct of the India Office appear. The carelessness exhibited was colossal. Here was one of the cleverest men ever connected with India. I take General Richard at his own valuation. He has a most profound contempt for Indians in general, and for Abdul Huk in particular; he carried this amiable weakness so far as to actually refuse to shake hands with the Sirdar and to recognise him only in the most distant and lofty manner, the manner which Thackeray (I think it was Thackeray) said would be unbecoming if adopted by the Almighty towards a black-beetle. He had, further, so exalted an idea of his own ability that, practically, he shouldered every one else out of the way and carried out the supervision of the transaction almost entirely himself. If ever a man could say of anything he claimed as his, "Alone I did it," General Richard Strachey, judging by his evidence, could make that proud claim in this instance. One can only hope he [illegible] with his handiwork. If he is, he occupies a proud pre-eminence which none will wish to share with him. I am not judging this member of the Indian Council harshly. I take his own words, his own admissions. He declared he took the Office legal advice—alas! for India Office lawyers' penetration—and actually himself made a digest of the provisions of the concession to ascertain what it meant, and then didn't find out its meaning! No wonder the public in the room shrugged their shoulders from time to time, and made remarks concerning the wisdom with which India is governed from the palace in St. James's Park such as were calculated to make certain ears tingle if the remarks had been heard by the owners of said ears. One statement was decidedly amusing: General Strachey is not an admirer of the ordinary forms of official correspondence; the correspondence is often (so he says) "stupidly" conducted. But he would not admit that this particular letter from the Government of India was stupid. When you come to deal with the verbatim report of the evidence I send, you will see what a misfortune it is to be too clever. General Strachey is much too ready with his answers: is cocksure upon every point submitted to him, and, consequently, falls into many snares he would otherwise avoid. The clash of Labouchere intellect with Strachey brains was lamentable for the India Office. Texts for a hundred discourses have been provided by the evidence given on behalf of the Office, enough, if rightly handled, to lead to the abolition at least of the Council. Question 4032 is an amusing instance of the sarcasm with which Mr. Labouchere treated this "Eminent Indian official."

Then accord ing to you, you felt that Watson had a right to do it, and you left it to Watson, with that confiding innocence which I should not have thought would have characterised (if you will excuse me saying so) eminent Indian officials, to decide whether it should be this 100,000*l* as you suggest, or the 850,000*l* that he appears most intelligently to have suggested himself. You left that entirely to him?—I am not prepared to accept that view at all.

Will you show me how you did not leave it to him; show me the clause in the concession where you did not leave it to him?—The ultimate arrangements were left to be determined between the concessionaires and the Nizam's Government.

The final questions of Mr. Labouchere turned on the Strachey relationships (in a double sense) in connection with Hyderabad companies—Sir John Strachey and Mr. S. H. M. Batten being specially mentioned. Sir Richard Temple here came to the rescue of his brother civilians and put leading questions to show that so far as Sir John Strachey and Sir Richard Meade were concerned they were actuated only by a desire "to protect the public interest and to keep affairs in a straight and just course." As the witness said, "To a certain extent, yes," the sarcasm of the reply not being appreciated evidently by the man who gave the reply. Mr. Slagg, who has more than once assailed the India Council, most pointedly questioned the witness and obtained a large store of materials for future use,—smooth stones from the brook with which some day soon to smite the giant in the forehead.

While General Strachey's evidence was being concluded, Sir Henry James arrived and took the chair. This was bad for Mr. William Clarence Watson. The gift of ten thousand pounds worth of shares to Mr. Hemmerdy and the transactions with Mr. Hughes (whereby he, a servant of the Company, appointed to write reports on the concern, for the investment of £1,000 received value in £5 shares and £2,390 besides) and Mr. Furnivall (who was given "500 shares for nothing," which shares he soon sold for £5,303) were made, on Mr. Watson's own confession, to look uncommonly like bribes, especially in the case of the gentleman who had to write reports. While conducting this enquiry the learned Chairman became quite fierce, and Mr. Watson turned red in the face, was embarrassed, and shrunk into his smallest possible dimensions; it was a strong terrier worrying a frightened rat. But the rat was an innocent one, so innocent! Said he: "I had no idea these gentlemen would sell the shares when I gave them to them." *Oh! sancta simplicitas!*

When Mr. Cordery was leaving the Committee-room last Friday, a certain gentleman, who shall be nameless, said to the ex-Resident something to this effect: "You have put your foot into it this time, my friend. That letter of Jan. 5th, 1883, which you declare you never saw, and which you insinuated Abdul Huk may have surreptitiously placed on your file, was seen by you; I hold in my hand a letter in which you refer to it and make comments upon it." Mr. Cordery, on hearing this statement, was more embarrassed even than he was when undergoing examination, which is saying a great deal. I add here, for the information of your readers, a copy of the letter referred to, merely premising that I did not receive this copy from anyone engaged in the enquiry nor from any official of the Nizam. The letter is as follows:—

February 5, 1885.

My dear Nawab,—With regard to your letter of the 4th, in which you enclose me a copy of the letter from your father, on the strength of which Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah drew the £83,333 6s., and has placed the same to his own credit, I write to say that I propose to take the papers with me to Calcutta and obtain instructions and advice from head-quarters before I make my final reply to your reference.

On the two or three occasions on which I have brought this matter to your notice before, I have been careful to attract your attention to the fact that the only voucher for the expenditure of this sum consisted in the cheque by which it was drawn out of the bank by Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah in his own favour. And I must do him the credit of saying that, so far as I have been able to observe, there has been no concealment of this disposal of the money. It was left unaccounted for, and the vouchers showed quite plainly that it remained in his hands.

The question of the interpretation of your father's letter, and of the nature and amount of the reward which the Sirdar was thus led to expect, is one on which, as I have said, I should prefer consulting the Government of India before deciding what advice I should give you regarding it.

It was clearly intended to be spent in rewarding men who might assist in originating and starting the scheme and the company, and it gives the fullest authority to the Sirdar so to expend it. As I understand the Sirdar's argument, having made by his own exertions any assistance except his own unnecessary, he conceived and conceives himself entitled to the whole sum. But, as I have said, I must reserve my opinion on this point. But whatever the decision that may be arrived at, the claim appears to me to have been urged quite openly, and without any concealment or tampering with the accounts.—Yours sincerely,

J. CORDERY.

With his memory thus refreshed, Mr. Cordery sought refreshment, and asked to be allowed to correct his evidence. "I may mention," said he, "that I only saw this correspondence on Saturday night; it was not received in England until Friday night, so I had no opportunity of refreshing my memory before." Mr. Cordery is badly served by somebody, even if that somebody be himself! I am only an onlooker, with not a particle of interest save as a representative of the public, in the case, and yet I saw the letter three days before Mr. Cordery gave that evidence which insinuated dishonourable access to the Residency and tampering with the Residency files on the part of the man who is now down—Abdul Huk. "The Chairman (to Mr. Cordery): You did say you had not seen those letters; you had seen them? Mr. Cordery: I had seen them." Mr. Cordery was further questioned, but gave his answers with so confused a manner and in such a halting fashion that none of the reporters appreciated what he had done, and one actually states: "Mr. Cordery appeared and made one or two unimportant corrections in his evidence!"

Sir Theodore Hope gave brief evidence on the intentions of the Government of India as expressed in Mr. Durand's letters to the Resident at Hyderabad. It was extremely difficult to catch what he said. He spoke in a low tone, and when some questions were asked, paused before replying. In India his reputation was great, founded on a great deal of hard work done in a masterful way. Yet to the newspapers here he seems to have been an unknown personage. In the *Times* and the *Daily News* he was "Mr. Theodore Hooper," in the *Morning Post* he was "Mr. W. T. Hooper, member of the Indian Council," while in yet another journal he was "Mr. Theodore Hopper." It is said returned Anglo-Indian officials of the highest rank never read English newspapers. For his peace of minds sake it is to be hoped that Sir Theodore Cracroft Hope, K.C.S.I., is one of these.

After adjournment for twenty minutes the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk made a correction in his evidence, and then a spirited encounter between Mr. Littler and the Chairman took place, ending, of course, in the former giving way. It has been quite an interesting study to mark the manner in which Sir Henry James has snubbed counsel from Sir Horace Davey downwards. I cannot say your "leading man," Mr. Inverarity, has been very much put down; up to the period of this writing he has given the Chairman no chance of coercing him, as he has spoken but once, and then a single sentence in the absence of his leader. Some Stock Exchange evidence was given. The cool and contemptuous manner in which, in regard to stocks and shares, the buying public are expected to look out for themselves, was most significant. *Caveat emptor*, with a special significance, is evidently the rule in and near Capel Court. There have been some very pretty pickings out of the business. "Will you," said Sir Henry James to Mr. William Morris, a jobber, "tell the Committee how much you made out of this transaction?" The witness fenced a bit, and then said "I should like to give £10,000 to have it over again. That will give you some idea."

Lord Lawrence gave evidence indicating what happened to induce him to become a Director of the Company, and then Mr. Labouchere made a slip—his one slip during the enquiry—to the intense enjoyment of certain Queen's Counsel engaged in the case, who love not the senior member for Northampton. A witness with mining knowledge was under examination, and the clause relating to a "fair rent" was shown to him. In that clause the words "Every lease shall reserve a fair rent" were shown to him, and Mr. Labouchere, not understanding the legal meaning of the word "reserve" when used in a lease, wished to make it app

matter is sifted to the bottom as Mr. Littler means it should be—here the Chairman pulled him up sharply and told him to confine himself to the facts of the enquiry.

Mr. Pember urged that the concession should not be broken so far as the *bonâ fide* shareholders were concerned. Sir Henry James: We will do our best to protect *present* shareholders. You know, Mr. Pember, there are shareholders *and* shareholders. Mr. Norton, in the absence of Mr. Mayne, declared there never was, at any time, any intention on the Nizam's part to interfere with the title of the Company so far as *bonâ fide* shareholders were concerned.

This was the last word of the Committee so far as the public are concerned, and at five minutes to six the Committee adjourned to prepare its report.

EVIDENCE OF MR. CORDERY.

At the sitting of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Company on Friday, the 15th June, Mr. Cordery gave evidence. A summary of the proceedings was published in our column on Tuesday; we now give Mr. Cordery's evidence at length:—

Mr. Labouchere: You were Resident for some time at Hyderabad, I think?—I went there in April 1883, and I have just left it.

What was your first knowledge of these mining and railroad proposals?—At that time there was a Provisional Government, of which the Peshkar was the head, the late Sir Salar Jung having died about two months before. Abdul Huk was in England about the railway, and telegraphed to the Provisional Government that he was prepared to sign a convention which had been before the Secretary of State. The Peshkar so far consulted me about it as to ask whether it should be signed then and there. I said that as the new Government it would be more cautious of him to see the document, and I also pointed out that the Government of India, as distinct from the Secretary of State, had no chance of seeing it. Then Abdul Huk was told that he must bring it to Hyderabad before taking further steps.

Then he came back with the document to Hyderabad?—Yes. I may mention the question was as to whether I had seen it. Of course I looked up the papers then. There was a letter at that time (about 1882 I think) in which the late Sir Salar Jung had expressed his approval of the scheme. At that time, and for that matter so far as I was concerned, the railway had nothing to do with it at all. There was no question of reward or indulgence, because at that time Watson and Stewart had not got the contract.

You are aware that before that there had been a proposal from what they called the Bombay Syndicate?—No, I was not aware of that.

You were not at all aware of that?—No.

They did not state that to you?—No, I never heard of it.

When Abdul Huk came back with this contract I presume you had some statement from the Indian Government at home; the Secretary of State for India?—I think the matter was allowed to drop altogether.

I am not speaking of the Bombay Syndicate?—No.

If you will allow me, Abdul Huk goes to England, does he not, to arrange about a railroad contract with Morton Rose, and a mining contract with Watson?—Yes, with Watson.

When in England he settles the railroad contract with Watson?—Yes.

And he comes back with the mining contract to Hyderabad?—Unsettled.

Now when he came to Hyderabad what took place then?—I think the question was allowed to drop until the Provisional Government had ceased, and Mr. Winter made his appearance with the new Government.

When did Mr. Winter make his appearance?—Not until after the accession, if I remember rightly, in 1884.

In 1884 the Nizam was declared a major, was he not?—Yes.

How old was he then?—Seventeen and a-half.

And Sir Salar Jung was made Prime Minister?—Prime Minister.

What was his age?—Twenty-two, I think, at that time.

What was the position of Abdul Huk then?—He was Home Secretary, as it was termed. His principal work, apart from internal administration, was connected with the railway.

When Mr. Winter came Mr. Winter took up his residence with you, I think?—He may have been there two days, I cannot remember the time he came to me.

Then Mr. Winter came out there as the representative of Mr. Watson?—Yes, I understood so.

At that moment you had the draft contract that had been drawn up by White, Borrett, and Company in England?—Yes.

You then entered into negotiations with Winter?—No; Mr. Winter asked for an interview with Sir Salar Jung, and I procured him that. Then he entered into negotiations with Sir Salar Jung.

But I believe there was subsequently a Despatch, was not there, from the Calcutta Government, saying, that all negotiations ought to pass through you?—Yes; that was after Mr. Winter's proposals had gone in.

You saw the two memoranda that were sent. Memoranda A. and B. from the Calcutta Government?—Oh, yes.

What did you understand by that in regard to the issue of shares?—I understood distinctly that the 150,000*l.* at which it was finally settled was to be the first call, and that the balance was to be available for the further progress of the enterprise.

Mr. Durand subsequently sent you a document to the same effect, did he not?—Yes; there was more than one letter. I think my own letter was also sent.

It was fully understood, then, that this issue of 150,000*l.* was to be the first issue, and that capital (working capital), if required, was to be raised by subsequent issues?—Yes, I understood so. I understood that it was in accordance with the elder Sir Salar Jung's minute on the subject; that as new mines were discovered, further calls would be made.

In conversations with Mr. Winter, was any reference made to this?—I think it was implied throughout.

You stated it to Mr. Winter?—I have no doubt that he saw it. Of course, I cannot remember word for word my conversation.

Then it was fully understood?—I understood so.

We have here in a Despatch, that when you were absent for a few days, Mr. Fitzgerald suggested that Abdul Huk should come to him and go through the revised draft to see any little alterations that were required. Do you remember anything about that?—No; I do not remember anything about that. I was absent.

Did you know at that time that Abdul Huk was a partner?—I had not the remotest conception of it. So far from imagining that Abdul Huk would be in collusion at that time, I thought he had been antagonistic to Mr. Watson.

He pretended that he was?—No; but in one particular thing, about the 83,000*l.*, he had been, I believe.

As to the railway that is?—Yes.

I will ask you a question or two about that afterwards, if you please. Then you had no sort of notion that Abdul Huk was going to receive any commission or anything from Watson?—Not the remotest ground for supposing it; all ground for supposing the contrary.

We have had the letter put in marked "private and confidential" dated 5th January 1882; perhaps I need not read it. You have read it; you know the substance of the letter, which is: "I shall have no objection," says Salar Jung, "to your receiving any remuneration on the railway and mining schemes with which they may reward your services," that is, the promoters. Had you seen that letter?—At what time? I had not seen it until the question had been raised in England.

At the present time I am not speaking of the mining, but of the railway. This letter in which Sir Salar Jung writes to Abdul Huk on the 5th January, says the "Government will appreciate at their full value the service you have rendered," &c., &c., "and your services to the promoters of the scheme will have been just as valuable as to his Highness' Government in case of the scheme being carried through, I write a line to assure you that I shall have no objection to your receiving any remuneration on the railway and mining schemes with which they may reward your services"?—Oh, no; that letter I never saw at all.

You never saw it at all?—No; I saw a separate letter about the 83,000, but I never saw that.

Did Mr. Winter in any way suggest that Abdul Huk was a partner?—Oh no, never.

The Minister then would be Salar Jung the younger would not he?—Yes.

Is it to your knowledge that Salar Jung knew anything or did not know any about this matter?—About the partnership?

About the partnership?—I should say he did not. He would not have trusted him if he had known of it.

Then you regarded Abdul Huk as an honest, independent representative of the Government negotiating with Mr. Winter?—Yes, I did all the time.

If it had been stated to you or if it had come to your knowledge, rather, I will say, that Abdul Huk was a partner in the matter, I presume that you would have declined to allow the negotiation to go on?—Yes; I should have shown it up at once to——

Sir Richard Temple: To whom?—To Sir Salar Jung in the first instance; to my own Government officially, at the same time.

Mr. Labouchere: When did you first know that this 850,000*l.* was given to the promoters for the concession?—I did not really know it until quite lately, when I heard that Mr. Watson had stated it to Mr. Morton Frewen, that is really the first knowledge that I had of it.

You were still at Hyderabad?—Yes; still at Hyderabad.

And nobody knew it?—I could not say that nobody knew it. Abdul Huk must have known it.

But the Ministers did not, to the best of your knowledge?—I should think not.

When it came to the knowledge of yourself and the Hyderabad Ministers that they had received this large amount, was there any communication between you and the Prime Minister Asman Jah?—No; Asman Jah never spoke to me about it. The question was before him in this shape. Before I had known it properly I referred to the Government Abdul Huk's conduct as at that time I believed it had not been straightforward.

Now about the purchase of the shares; can you tell us anything about that?—I remember its being proposed. I think it was in May 1887. I, on the analogy of the railway, thought it a good thing that his Highness should have a share in the mining scheme.

You had not an idea as you say then, that those shares had been paid for?—No, I had not.

You thought it was capital of the company paid up to be expended?—To be expended. At that time I had heard the shares had been reserved by Mr. Watson, but it was my idea that they were reserved in the sense that he became responsible for the payment when it was called up.

You have seen an extract from a memorandum, or a memorandum, from Abdul Huk in the Yellow Book dated Fasli 1297; I will read the passage; Perhaps it will recall it to your memory. "The proposal" (that is in regard to the purchase of these shares) "was also laid before the Resident for submission to the Government of India, from whom, however, no reply was received to the telegrams sent by the Resident at the urgent request of Sirdar Diler el Muk, as will be seen from the following telegrams from the Resident to his Highness's Government, Mahbleshwar, 10th May 1887, "no reply yet received from Foreign" Mahbleshwar, 11th May 1887, "about investment, I do not think India will interfere one way or the other, but no reply has yet arrived." This goes on thus: This is Abdul Huk's statement, "The reason for the silence of the Government of India was that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of State. It was considered in Committee and laid before the Council and passed, the proposal having been considered by the whole Council, including the Secretary of State who has the best means of judging of its value as sound and desirable both from a political and financial point of view. The approval of the Government of India was also subsequently signified." Have you any knowledge of that?—No, none; that was only reported to me.

From your official position would you know?—Not unless it happened to be mentioned by the Foreign Office to me. They replied by telegram that they had no objection, but at the same time followed my lines, saying that they accepted no responsibility as regards the result.

Would not it be brought to your knowledge that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of State and considered in Committee there?—No, it was not; never.

It was not brought to your knowledge?—No; it depended upon the Foreign Office.

Would not they keep you in communication with what was going on?—I do not think so necessarily; it was a matter of detail as to the condition on which they chose to give their consent. It is quite possible they would not tell me the condition on which they assented to the proposal. That is quite possible.

You have referred to the concession and the 83,000*l.*; you have seen the letter of Salar Jung, senior, upon that?—I saw it once; it was brought to me. It was a letter written, if I remember, by Syed Bilgrami, and had an endorsement or order upon it.

I will ask you about this, while that is being looked for; a telegram was put in at the last meeting by the Nawab who was here, to the following effect, a telegram which has been sent to him by his Government, 5th February 1885: "Huk wrote Salar Jung justifying acceptance of 83,000*l.*, amongst enclosures to his letter was copy of the late Minister's of the 5th January;" that is the one I read to you just now "of the 5th January 1882; Huk's letter with enclosures sent; Cordery no copy, Home Office, but one procured Residency; posted last May. This statement is, I gather, to the effect that this letter which you say you had never seen has been found in the Residency, and was put in in an enclosure to the letter to Salar Jung justifying acceptance of the 83,000*l.*; that would be it, is it not; that is the meaning of it, is it not?—I suppose so.

Can you give any explantion of it?—None in the world. I never saw such a letter. The point was not in issue then, that is to say, the mining business at all.

The mining business was not in issue, and you have absolutely no knowledge of it?—No, none.

How would you account for the fact, assuming this to be true, that a copy has been found at the Residency?—May I see the letter?

This is the telegram?—I mean the letter.

Here is the actual letter (*handing same to Witness*)?—I never saw that letter, and I cannot understand it.

I want you to give a reason for not understanding it?—The reason is because when the question was before me I was travelling up either to Calcutta or to Simla, I forget which, in order to lay the matter of the 83,000*l.* before the Government of India. No allusion was made to this letter. The only letter I then saw was the original letter of Salar Jung.

What were you travelling up with?—I was travelling up to lay the matter of the 83,000*l.* before the Calcutta Government, because I thought it was a very serious matter. That was my principal object in going, but at that time when I was doing this, the only lettter shown me or that I had seen on the subject of Sir Salar Jung's consent to Abdul Huk getting 83,000*l.* was the vernacular, and surely if that English one had been in existence then.—

No, no; I beg your pardon. We are speaking of two different letters. There are two letters, 28th December 1881. Perhaps you will look at it. (*handing same to Witness*)—That is the letter about the 83,000*l.* commission on the railroad?—This again is not the letter which was shown to me when I went up to explain the 83,000*l.*

That is not the letter?—That is not the letter that was shown me. It was the vernacular letter, with Sir Salar Jung's endorsement of the order upon it, that the percentage should be allowed to him, but that he was to keep it secret. The percentage was to be allowed to him upon whatever might be paid for the whole line as distinct from the whole capital which raised for the line.

Then you were never shown that letter at all?—I was never shown that letter.

Chairman: Whose letter was it?—He showed it me. I inquired about its genuineness from the younger Sir Salar Jung.

Mr. Labouchere: Do you mean the letter with some notes written at the side?—Yes; either at the side or on the back.

Then you know nothing about this letter?—No; I never saw these English letters.

Still, did you ever see any vernacular letter in regard to this letter of 5th January 1882, which is scated in the telegram to have been found at the Residency?—No, I never saw that.

Can you account in any sort of way for its being found at the Residency?—One does not like to say it; but one supposes that it had been put into the records.

Chairman: What do you say?—I suppose it had been put into the files. I cannot suppose it got there in any other way.

Mr. Labouchere: Did you suspect any of your own *employes*?—No; I do not.

Would Abdul Huk have an opportunity of going there?—He may have had an opportunity in his time.

Could he have done it if he wished to?—Possibly he may have. I think possibly he may have been in there.

Do you have any index at the Residency?—Yes.

Would it not be entered-in the index, "Received with enclosures 1, 2, 3"?—Yes; it would certainly.

You have not, perhaps, got the index over here?—No.

But you are perfectly and absolutely certain that, so far as you know, that letter was not by fair means put in the Residency?—I cannot conceive how it got there. I am positive I never saw the letter. It may have been put in when I took the affairs up to Calcutta during my absence, but I never saw it.

It was never in any way submitted to you?—It was never submitted to me. Of that I am positive. My reason for my certainty is this, that if I had seen it I should have explained it to the Calcutta Government.

You have alluded to this 83,000*l.*?—Yes.

You saw the letter in the vernacular, or the memorandum, stating that he might receive a percentage on it?—Yes, on that portion of it.

On that portion of the thing; now will you read that letter to yourself (*handing same to the Witness*)?—This is not in the vernacular.

No; that is the letter that has been put in?—I never saw that letter. If I had seen any English letter on the subject I could not forget it, because I had to go up to explain the matter at Calcutta, and a letter of this sort would have been much clearer than what I had to explain, whether the vernacular one was genuine.

You see in that letter, at the end, I think, if you look at it, that he is to divide this 5 per cent. amongst himself and others, is he not?—Yes.

Do you gather from that letter that that is to be so to say, promotion money is to all the promoters, this 5 per cent.?—No, I should doubt that.

You are aware that Mr. Watson received 100,000*l.* promoting money?—Yes, I think he did, something like that sum.

Do not you think that when this 100,000*l.* was agreed to be paid those who paid it ought to have been in possession of that letter, or knowledge of it?—Undoubtedly they ought; but his posing here as a perfectly disinterested man when he had this permission in his pocket was of course unjustifiable.

Then when the money was paid him for the railroad he deducted it?—Yes, he deducted it.

That came some time afterwards before the Government of Hyderabad?—Yes. I do not know at what time.

Then you advised this to be given, the 83,000*l.*?—No; it was given long before I advised it. It was ratified by the Government, and because it was ratified I thought the matter so serious I took it up to Calcutta, and represented to Calcutta the fact that this 83,000*l.* had been deducted, and had gone into the pocket of the agent, Abdul Huk.

Then you did not approve of that action?—I thought it a very doubtful matter as regards whether he was entitled to it or not, because after all it was an agreement with his own employer. There was no collusion with the other party, and it was a promise, and he was told by that employer to keep it secret; so I left it to the Calcutta Government to decide whether it was right or wrong.

What action did the Calcutta Government take?—I do not think it was ever reported to me officially, because they agree that it was a matter of internal administration which they could not interfere with.

When you say "his employer," that was Sir Salar Jung, the elder?—The elder.

But he was dead at that time?—Yes, he was dead.

Had he, in any way, shown that letter to the actual Government of Hyderabad?—Yes, he had; not before he took it, but after he took it he showed it to them.

While the negotiation was going on and eventually signed?—Nobody had any idea of it. I had no idea of it. I am not sure whether the Peshkar had. I had not.

Would you say whether this is correct (*handing a document to the Witness*)?—Yes, exactly; I left it as an open question.

I will read it out to you: "Hydrabad Residency, 10th June 1885. My dear Nawab, I have laid before the Government of India a full report concerning the percentage, drawn by Sirdar Diler and Dowlah, as his remuneration for the conduct of the railway negotiations in England, and I am directed to say that his Excellency in Council does not see how, at this late stage of the proceeding, it is possible for him to interfere in what was the subject of a private agreement between the representatives of his Highness, the Nizam's Government, at the various times, on the one hand, and the Sirdar on the other hand; but I am also requested, on behalf of the Viceroy, to draw your most earnest attention to the danger and disadvantage which has, in this instance, most clearly attended the failure of not imparting to the Resident, *without reserve*, all important particulars connected with negotiations in England. There can be no question but that, had not secrecy been observed in this case with regard to this percentage, a very large sum would have been saved to the coffers of the State, and yet a reward, quite sufficient to guarantee the integrity of your agent might have been secured to him. I am to add that his Highness' Government is bound to avoid the exercise of any such reserve when dealing with matters of public interest in England"?—That was the final decision of the India Office after hearing me verbally, and after my official report.

But you said just now you knew absolutely nothing of the Bombay matter proposal, the Syndicates?—No, I know nothing of it.

When you recommended that this money should be paid, were you aware that this letter was given during a time when negotiations were going on with the Bombay Syndicate, and in regard to the Bombay Syndicate?—No, I never noted that.

And you never noticed that?—No, I never *noted* that.

That would have been an important factor in the decision, would it not?—Yes, I think so. It would have been very difficult to ascertain whether Sir Salar Jung meant to continue it. Technically, there would have been a difficulty.

And when you wrote this Despatch to Sir Salar Jung were you aware that Sir Salar Jung himself knew nothing of this?—When I wrote that Despatch.

I beg your pardon. Were you aware that Sir Salar Jung, junior, knew nothing of this letter while the negotiations were going on in England?—Yes, I was aware, I think.

You were aware that he did know nothing of it?—Yes.

That the only member of the Government who did know of it was dead?—Well, of course; some of it, for instance, I think the writer of it probably knew.

His own secretary?—His own secretary probably knew the final result.

But the actual Government of Hyderabad knew absolutely nothing of it?—Not until it was sprung upon them by the deduction from the money.

You have seen Clause 11?—The Royalties?

Yes?—Yes.

Is that clause intended in any way to make it absolutely necessary that the capital of the company should be *bona fide*?—I do not remember; what words would you suggest?

I will put these words: The clause says that a lease shall be granted; that they have power to ask for a lease for themselves or nominees, and that the amount of royalty shall be reserved when the lease is granted, but that this royalty shall form a fair rent. Now, why was this explanation or definition of the word royalty used, "a fair rent." I will ask you this: Would not the fair rent amount to any excess over a fair return upon the *bona fide* capital employed in the mine?—You mean the fair rent is the royalty?

I mean the fair rent is the royalty; it is called a fair rent?—Of course there is the profits of shareholders.

But after the profit, that is the return on the capital, would not all in excess of a fair return upon capital invested go to the Nizam in the form of this fair rent, is not that the meaning of the clause?—It was drafted by a firm who would be able to explain what they meant. I should not have attributed that meaning to it at first.

What meaning should you have attributed to it?—I thought it meant that the royalty should be fixed upon the terms of a *fair rate* rather than a "fair rent."

You actually sign this; you negotiate it; you actually sign it with the definition of a "fair rent," and yet you thought it meant a *fair rate*; why on earth did you not say a *fair rate*?—The thing was drafted by the lawyer.

Did not you look into it?—Yes, I heard it through.

Then you knew what it was. Did not you know what you was agreeing to?—

Mr. Pember: Mr. Cordery did not sign it, Sir.

Mr. Labouchere: No, but Mr. Cordery was responsible for it.

Witness: I could hardly be responsible for it. I really do not understand the point now. What I mean is this: When you agreed to advise the Government of the Nizam to sign an agreement saying that "royalty" meant a "fair rent," you in your mind intended the words "fair rent" to mean fair rate, because that is what you have said. Do you want to see the clause?—Will you allow me to look at the Clause 11? (Document handed to the witness.) The reason I thought it equivalent was because it had to be fixed by arbitration.

Then did you really mean the royalty was to be a "fair rate" or a *fair rent*?—I meant that the royalty should be fixed in the manner proposed by the mining engineer.

"As a fair rent;" look at that; did you mean what was said in that clause?—I accepted the draft. It had been approved by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State, and I accepted it without much question. I really do not understand the point entirely.

Very well; you do not understand anything about it?—Not that point,

Then I will ask you nothing more.

Sir Richard Temple: I suppose you are generally cognisant of the policy of the concession?—Yes.

When it granted all the mining rights of the Nizam for a period of years to the concessionaires, what mines did you understand it to include, the coal mines?—No; I thought it meant the coal mines in the first instance, which were to be worked by the first calls, and any subsequent mines to be worked by the subsequent calls.

Did the "future mines" include any diamond mines, past, present, or prospective?—Yes; it did; any mines at all that were discovered but those which were expressly thought of by myself and Sir Salar Jung were iron, and the manufacture of steel from them.

Did any diamond mines at that time come into your contemplation?—Oh, yes; I heard it, I think as a possible future; but I looked at it as a great speculation.

Were the mines in existence, those which were known as the Golconda mines? Yes; I think they were alluded to, but it was generally alluded to that if the Golconda mines were found other mine would be found in the vicinity.

From your experience of the Deccan, had you any knowledge, or had you ever heard, of any other diamond mines besides the old Golconda mines?—No none.

Was anything said at the time of the concession about gold-bearing formations or strata in the Raichore?—There was no particular place mentioned; but undoubtedly it was in the heads of Mr. Winter and Abdul Huk that gold might be found.

Were the Singareni mines such as to justify the nominal capital of a million?—Not by themselves, I should say. Throughout our negotiations you will see it is always assumed that the 150,000*l.* would be enough to work the Singareni coal-fields.

Including the iron?—No, not the iron. The iron would have been a subsequent discovery.

Did you consider it safe or prudent to concede the whole of the mining rights in the Deccan to a private party or corporation of Europeans?—Yes, I did. I thought it an excellent project in itself, if it had been worked in the way it was first contemplated, and the expenditure of the million within the country was laid stress upon by Sirdar Diler Jung, the late Sir Salar Jung, and everybody, as one of the principal reasons why it was such a good thing.

Looking to the past experience of Hyderabad in Lord Metcalfe's time, you did not see any political objection to such extensive and comprehensive concessions being made for a long period of years?—I thought times had changed, and that the time had come when these things it was possible to prevent. The desire of employing capital throughout India had become much stronger in every part, and there was no reason why the Nizam should fall behind the general development.

Have I understood rightly from your answer to-day that you regard the manner in which the 850,000*l.* worth of shares was disposed of in London, to be contrary to the spirit and intention of the concession agreement?—Yes, I do so regard it. I always understood that it was to be reserved for working future mines.

Then do you consider that the terms in which the concession is couched are sufficient to preclude any operation of that kind, contrary to the intention of the document?—Anybody who has started from the very beginning, and who knows the spirit and intention with which it was drawn, is hardly a fair judge of what ought to be read within the four corners of the document; but I could not read it without knowing that that 150,000*l.* was the first call.

But after hearing and knowing what has since passed, do you still consider that the terms of the concession agreement are sufficiently explicit?—I see how it has been made use of, and, therefore, I suppose not, but I myself should have thought so.

You would have thought at the time that there was no real loophole for any such transaction?—No: at the same time I thought not, because I had a good reason for thinking so. It was drawn up by the lawyer, and in the letter with which he forwards it to the Nizam's Goverment; he states that it was the intention that the sum should be reserved. You will find the lawyer's letter in which he forwards the first draft.

Who is the lawyer you refer to?—White and Borrett.

To the best of your knowledge and belief, was the view you have described as your own also entertained by the late Salar Jung and the Government?—It is on record by the late Sir Salar Jung in his letter approving of the scheme that that was his view. You will find it in the second or third paragraph of his letter.

In regard to this telegram that has been shown you to-day, whom is this from? There is a name at the bottom of it which I read as Mustag Hussein (showing same to the witness).

Who is Mustag?—He is the present Revenue Secretary as distinct from the Financial Secretary. He is a trusted servant of the Minister; the man who does most of his work there, the present Minister.

Would he have any interest in justifying this acceptance by Abdul Huk of the 83,000*l.*?—No, none; I do not think so.

Then can you account for his telegraphing that a copy of the letter had been found in the Residency?—He has been probably asked to do it by Abdul Huk. Abdul Huk is himself under surveillance, and I do not think he can telegraph on his own account; I am not sure; I do not know. So far as I know he is antagonistic to Abdul Huk; that is to say, his general policy is. What this particular telegram is I do not know.

Then do you consider that he is telegraphing the truth when he says that a copy has been found in the Residency; I understand you to say that so far as you know he has no interest in saying this; that he has no interest in justifying the acceptance by Abdul Huk of 83,000*l.*?—They all agreed to it, the whole Government agreed to it, both the Nawab and Mohsin-ul-Mulk did agree to the payment of 83,000*l.*

Reading this telegram, do you believe it was found in the Residency, this copy?—I have no reason for not believing it.

Then if it has got there it has got there wrongly, surreptitiously placed there?—It has got there at any rate. It has never been laid before me.

It has got there without your knowledge?—Yes: without my knowledge.

Do you think it could have been surreptitiously placed there?—It is within the bounds of possibility; but I should be very sorry to suspect my men of it.

Why should Salar Jung have told Abdul Huk to keep secret the arrangement about the 83,000*l.*?—Well, there are several reasons I should say. One would be that if it was known that so much money was going to be paid in commission, there is no doubt that the other people who were entitled to commission would have claimed a share in it, or insisted upon more commission on their parts. That is what Abdul Huk would say; in fact, he did say so if I remember rightly, and there are other reasons which might be easily conceived.

Mr. M'Lagan: When the concession was made the company was to be formed with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, and I think you said the whole of that 1,000,000*l.* was to be spent in the Deccan in developing and working the mines?—That was my view of it.

Then do you think that Messrs. Stewart and Watson or any other sane man, having an eye to his own interest, would undertake all that risk and trouble without any remuneration?—Well, I thought the remuneration was what they would make in starting the company, as it were. I thought it was a very large sum.

How do you think it would pay in starting the company?—I should have thought the placing of the shares, which I imagined was what Messrs. Watson and Stewart undertook, would have brought them a very large sum. The thing was so sound.

You mean to say that they would get a commission in placing the shares?—No, I meant they would make a very large profit.

How would they make profit?—By the shares that were not to be placed out. The shares that were not to be called for unless more mines were discovered; the discovery of more mines would have run up the shares to a very large sum beyond the 150,000*l.*

You mean it would run up to a sum larger than the 1,000,000*l.*?—Yes; to put them in the market; that was, put them in the market at a great premium.

But how were they to raise that premium?—By the division of new mines.

But if they discovered no mines?—Then there was no harm done. The 150,000*l.*, I thought, was a speculation on their parts.

They were to undergo all that risk, and to undertake the risk and trouble without getting any remuneration or seeing their way to getting any?—Well, put in that way it is so; but I suppose if a certain sum had been given them for their trouble no one would have raised any objection. It is the amount that is given, that is the real difficulty.

Could you find fault with Messrs. Stewart and Watson legally for acting as they have done?—It depends upon whether they knew of the spirit and intention of what was done.

I am speaking legally, speaking of a legal document?—I do not know. I think a document ought to be interpreted by its spirit.

At all events, it is stated here "first issue"; that would lead you to suppose there ought to have been, at any rate, a second, if not a third, issue of similar shares?—Yes, that is what I think. It is said the words "first issue" ought to have been entered in the bond.

Mr. Slagg: May I ask why your assistant did not check the deed clause by clause?—I went through it.

You went through it yourself?—Yes, I went through it.

And did Sir Salar Jung sign it in your presence?—No, I do not think he did.

Do you know that Sir Salar Jung took the Nizam's opinion, and that it was favourable to the deed before signing it?—He probably informed him that he had signed it. He did not take his opinion, I should say, on the bond.

Was there not a Council of State of some sort in the Nizam's dominions?—It never sat. It was practically a dead letter at that time. On Sir Salar Jung's accession to the Ministry, it hardly ever sat. It did very little.

But did not this Council meet to hear of the concession?—No; the Council was only a consultative body.

Did they never hear of the concession?—They were only a consultative body; they had no executive power whatever.

But did not they hear of this concession?—It was never laid before them, I think.

You said a very short time ago that in your opinion the scheme was sound. You found that opinion upon your impression that the whole million would be capable of being called upon for the development of the mining work?—Yes, I said so, I think; this is the expression: "It appears to us, however, that the original proposal contemplates a *bona fide* company for the purpose of working the mines with a larger capital over and beyond the 100,000*l.*

And in reference to the soundness of the scheme you formed that opinion when you thought that the whole 1,000,000*l.* of the capital was to be available for the purpose of the company?—Yes, I did.

Is that opinion modified now you know it has been watered to this enormous extent?—Oh, yes it is. Undoubtedly I should not advise anybody to invest or to give that amount of money for shares.

You look upon it as quite a different undertaking?—Yes. I do not see how 150,000*l.* can pay the interest of 1,000,000*l.* That is what I do not see.

Mr. Bristowe: I understood you to say that the first time you became acquainted with the fact that capital of 85,000*l.* had been issued was in January of this year?—I think it was in January.

It appears that there was a memorandum issued by Abdul Huk to the Government of the Nizam of the 7th May last year, recommending the Government to make an investment in the shares of the Hyderabad Company?—Yes, that was never laid before me. I never saw that letter before.

It was stated certainly at the last meeting that it received your sanction?—No; Colonel Marshall's.

The purchase?—Yes, the purchase did, but not on that memorandum.

You consented, or approved, of the purchase on the part of the Government of 12,000 or 10,000 shares in this company?—I should never have done it. No Resident could have advised ——

Did it, or did it not, receive your approval (the purchase), that is the point I want to get at?—The purchase did.

In that statement of Abdul Huk it was clearly pointed out that 850,000*l.* had been issued to the concessionaires?—But that statement was not laid before me you will find.

Mahdi Ali distinctly stated that the purchase had your sanction?—Yes, the purchase had but that memorandum was not laid before me.

You never saw that memorandum?—No, not that memorandum. I believe it was laid before Colonel Marshall, but it never came before me.

I think it was distinctly stated that these shares were issued to the concessionaires, and at that time when you consented to the Government purchasing these shares you had no knowledge of the way in which the company had been started?—Until the other day I had no knowledge of how companies started or could be started.

Excuse me troubling you upon the point. You must have been aware that more shares had been issued than the 15,000, otherwise it would not have been possible for the Government to buy 10,000 out of the 15,000?—Yes.

Did you make no inquiry as to the way in which the balance of the shares had been issued when you gave your consent to the purchase?—No, I did not. It did not strike me.

Am I to take it, really, that you gave your consent to the purchase of the shares, knowing really nothing whatever about the formation of the company?—No, not knowing anything about the formation of the company.

Mr. Littler: Do you remember in October 1884 or thereabouts, Sir John Strachey having drawn your attention to an expenditure of 83,000*l.*?—Yes, that is it came out. Sir John Strachey was it?

Sir John Strachey?—That is how the 83,000*l.* came out.

That was the beginning of it, and you wrote, did you not, to his Excellency; I suppose that would be Sir Salar Jung?—Yes.

Drawing attention to that did you not, that 83,000*l.*?——

Chairman: Mr. Littler, may I point out to you that we have had already from Mr. Cordery that he went to Calcutta and saw the Indian Government there, and placed before them the fact that the 83,000*l.* had been expended, and that he met with the memorandum that had been put in with the sanction of the Indian Government.

Mr. Littler (to the witness): Do you remember writing to his Excellency on the 29th of January?——

Chairman: Yes, quite so; we have that.

Witness: It is on the file. I cannot remember the 29th of January, 1884.

Chairman: You communicated what you learned on the 83,000*l.* expenditure, we understand, to the Government of India at Calcutta, and went to see them and placed before them your views; then afterwards a memorandum is put in giving the sanction of the Indian Government?—Yes.

Chairman: That is what you want, Mr. Littler.

Mr. Littler: Only one question on this. (To the witness.) Did you know in January, 1885, that Mr. Watson then had had his attention called to it, and had been asked to explain whether he had had any part of the 83,000*l.*?—I have already said that I thought Mr. Watson was the first who had to do with the *expose* of that.

Chairman: Unless you suggest it, Mr. Littler, nobody suggests that Mr. Watson had part of the 83,000*l.*

Mr. Littler: I want to show that he had his attention called to this, that he then got news from India that the 83,000*l.* was regarded as being fairly Abdul Huk's reward; he said it was. (To the witness.) Do you remember a letter being sent to you on the 4th February by the Minister; that is Sir Salar Jung?—If you will tell me the contents of it, I may, but there are so many letters.

The one from India, with that letter of the 4th February, enclosed a full statement by Abdul Huk, including the setting out of this letter of the 5th January about the mining concession; do you remember that?—No, I do not.

I am trying to refresh his recollection, because our instructions from India are that a long statement, and that a full written explana ion of the 2nd February which contained the letter of the 5th of January; the second letter was actually transmitted to Mr. Cordery on the 4th February.

Chairman: Mr. Cordery said, in answer to Mr. Labouchere, that he has not seen that letter of the 28th December, 1881, that is the English letter of the 28th December, 1881. It is not cross-examination to that point that will give the Committee any assistance.

Mr. Littler (to the witness): Can you undertake to say that there was no copy of the letter of the 5th January, enclosed in the letter of Sir Salar Jung which was forwarded to you on the 4th February, 1885?—I had had the English letter, I must have remembered it, because I had to represent it to the Government.

The inquiry took place on the 29th January; then the other letter is on the 4th February. The inquiry which you had was on the 29th January evidently?—No; it was later than that when I went up. I do not remember whether it was Calcutta or Simla. I think it was Simla I went up to.

I cannot take it any further than that if Mr. Cordery does not remember it. I am just going now to the question of the shares, Sir. (To the witness.) When you approved of the purchase of the 12,000 shares how many shares did you suppose had been issued at that time?—I do not know.

Did you suppose anything beyond the 150,000*l.* had been found in cash?—There were no other works going on. I do not remember that I knew the exact amount to be purchased. I only approved of the purchase of shares.

Then do you mean to say you approved of the purchase of shares without knowing how many?—Yes.

Mr. Pember: (To the witness) If those documents refer to the year beginning June, 1886, and ending June, 1887, the witness can tell me whether it is not the fact that that memorandum must have been presented to the Nizam's Government some time in the year 1887.

Witness: I believe so, but I do not know.

Mr. Pember: If you would not mind thinking for a moment is it not almost a certainty that it must have been; when these returns for the budget are usually made, are they not made at all events at the end of the year to which they refer?—They are generally made before the year commences if they are made at all.

I want, if I can, to establish the fact that that would have been presented to the Nizam's Government probably before July, 1887.

Witness: I do not say so for a moment. Very often budgets come out four or five months late; but Abdul Huk is an exception. It was probably published within a month.

Chairman: Will you allow me to say if this is to be established that you wish to bring home that it was prior to the purchase of the shares in June, 1887, that we must have some much stronger proof than probability, through Mr. Cordery as to the practice; we should not assume this was published because Mr. Cordery thinks it probable; it must be proved in some way.

Mr. Pember: I merely asked whether Mr. Cordery could lead us to the date at which that was presented.

Chairman: He cannot.

The Committee shortly afterwards adjourned and subsequently recalled Mr. Watson.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—An alarming rebellion on the part of the large numbers of persons left destitute through the recent inundations of the Yellow River is reported to have broken out in the provinces of Honan and Shantung. In several places the troops are stated to have joined the rebels and to have killed the officials.

RE-TRIAL FOR MURDER AFTER ACQUITTAL.

AN appeal by the Government of Bombay, in the case of the Empress *vs.* Daya Bhima and four others, from an order of acquittal passed by Mr. G. Jacob as Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 7th December, 1887, was considered at the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons. The first three accused were charged before Mr. Jacob with criminal breach of trust in respect of 150 bales of cotton, the property of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, which had been entrusted to accused as carriers for conveyance to Bombay, the offence being committed at Damaun, a Portuguese settlement in India, about the 20th May, 1887; and the fourth and fifth accused were charged with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence. The first three accused were also charged with murder by causing the death of Nathu Dhana at Bhumley Tabey, Bhownugger, in the district of Ahmedabad, about the 24th May, 1887; and the fourth and fifth accused were charged with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence. The Session Judge remarked that it would have been more convenient and proper to separate the two charges of criminal breach of trust and murder. If this had been done, each case would probably have been worked up more satisfactorily. As to the charge of criminal breach of trust, he said the offence was committed at Damaun, which is not in British India. The accused, assuming the facts alleged by the prosecution to be satisfactorily proved, would not therefore be liable to punishment under the Indian Penal Code (sections 1 and 2,) unless by any law passed by the Governor-General in Council, they could be made liable under the provisions of section 3 of the Code. Section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not appear to Mr. Jacob to give this authority in the case of an offence committed in territory other than that of a native prince or state in India; and section 188 had no application unless the offence was triable in British India. There was no evidence to show, or reason to suppose, that the property was misappropriated at any place other than Damaun, where the property was discovered. Mr. Jacob, under section 289, recorded a verdict of acquittal in favour of the accused, and ordered their discharge. With regard to the charge of murder, the Session Judge was of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to establish the charge. There was no evidence at all to show that the accused or Nathu, the deceased, were seen in Damaun, or that they left Damaun together. The statements called confessions were really no confessions at all, and could not be taken into consideration against the other accused. They were inadmissible as against the first three accused, and practically useless as evidence against the others. The jury, who assisted the Session Judge in the trial, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of murder or abetment of

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL TRADE.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, June 21, Lord Stanley of Alderley called attention to the Parliamentary paper, "Commercial No. 8 (1888)," and moved for a return showing the amount of trade between India and each of the colonies, on the one hand, and the following countries :—Ecuador, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Paraguay, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, and Uruguay, during the year 1886.

Viscount Cross said that so far as India was concerned there was no objection to the motion if the words "as far as practicable" were introduced.

Lord Knutsford said the same on behalf of the Colonial Office, adding that the Colonial Office desired to do everything possible to strengthen the ties between the colonies and the Empire, but he doubted whether preferential and protective trading arrangements would have that effect.

The motion, as amended by the insertion of the words "as far as practicable," was agreed to.

THE CASE OF MR. WILLIAM TAYLER, OF PATNA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, 15th June, Sir Roper Lethbridge called attention to the case of Mr. William Tayler, late Commissioner at Patna, and expressed a hope that the House would not turn a deaf ear to a case of individual wrong simply because it was a thing that had occurred long ago. Mr. Tayler was now eighty-one years of age, and his wrongs had their origin thirty-one years ago, during the Indian Mutiny. When the mutiny broke out the opinions of Mr. Tayler and those of Sir F. K. Halliday, the Governor of Bengal, were diametrically opposite. The Governor would not believe that there was any danger at Patna, and Mr. Tayler was dismissed from his position at Patna, and became a ruined man. One of the principal charges against Mr. Tayler was that he had been unduly severe npon the fanatics of Patna ; but some of them were in 1865 tried by Sir Herbert Edwardes for treason, and one of them, who had been particularly described as an innocent man, was sentenced to death. Sir Herbert Edwardes afterwards bore testimony that Mr. Tayler had, by seizing the leaders when they could and would have struck a heavy blow against us, prevented disaster. Sir Bartle Frere also said what Mr. Tayler had done had saved the province from insurrection. These two gentlemen were members of Lord Canning's Government when Mr. Tayler was condemned ; and when they came really to know the facts they retracted their opinion. The hon. member also quoted what had been written, in a similar spirit, by Sir John Kaye, Dr. Alexander Duff, the head of the Scotch missionaries in Bengal, and by various other persons holding different positions in India. He moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, with a view to the settlement of a long standing controversy as to the wrong stated to have been suffered by a meritorious servant of the Crown, that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into this case."

Sir H. Havelock-Allan seconded the motion, and, in reviewing the case, said that Commissioner Tayler committed the unpardonable sin of being right when his official superior was wrong. (Hear, hear.) For that sin official spite and vengeance wrecked his career. Mr. Tayler rose to the emergency of a great occasion, and saved the city of Patna and a large district from being overflowed by the mutiny. In this case the accuser and the accused still survived, the documents were still before the House, and the national fame and the national sense of honour were involved in doing complete justice in this matter, although justice had been so long deferred. (Loud cheers.)

Sir J. Gorst had listened with the greatest pleasure to the eloquent and many observations of the hon. member, and he was sure the Secretary of State for India was as anxious to do justice to anyone who was suffering undeserved obloquy as any member of that House. But before the House embarked on a Select Committee, the plain, unvarnished facts ought to be laid before them. He hoped the House would forgive him if he said the two speeches they had heard were somewhat of the speeches of advocates. This gentleman was not dismissed ; he was simply superseded—(ironical laughter)—he was simply transferred, and for a long time continued to serve the Crown. The Empire of India was in peril, and the Government was guided by the rules of military procedure. Suppose a commanding officer in the middle of a battle were to remove an officer from one post to another, would it be tolerable that the general should be called upon to give his reasons for removing that man ? The offences committed by Mr. Tayler were insubordination, neglect to keep the Government of Bengal informed of his proceedings at Patna, and acts which that Government described as "irregular and illegal." Giving details in support of these charges, Sir John Gorst several times roused Mr.Tayler's friends to cheers at which he expressed surprise.After referring to the affair of the riot at Patna—for which Mr. Tayler had a number of men tried by commission, twelve of them being hanged—the hon. and learned gentleman said he had gone over the evidence against those men, and it was open to the gravest doubt. Lord Canning offered Mr. Tayler a public inquiry, and it was strange that, having declined that thirty years ago, Mr. Tayler should now ask for it in that House. Having detailed the circumstances which led to the removal of Mr. Tayler, the hon. gentleman said that an extraordinary amount of consideration had been given to the case, which had been considered again and again and again.

Mr. Labouchere said that he knew nothing personally of Mr. Tayler, but he had read a summary of the pamphlet with regard to him, and, although he did not think it justified everything that he had done, yet he was convinced that a substantial injustice had been done to Mr. Tayler. He hoped that considering the very doubtful evidence they had had against Mr. Tayler there should be further inquiry into the matter.

Mr. Maclean opposed the motion, considering that Mr. Tayler had never suffered any disadvantage. Mr. Tayler, moreover, had assailed his opponents with a prodigality of invective which might move even the most advanced advocates of temperance to envy. (Laughter.) He would point out that the character of a distinguished public servant, Sir F. Halliday, was at stake as well as that of Mr. Tayler.

Mr. Jeffreys regretted that the Government could not see their way to support the resolution.

Mr. W. H. Smith saw no reason whatever for re-opening the question. It was for the House to say whether any sufficient reason had been shown for reopening the question after a lapse of thirty years. It appeared to him that Mr. Tayler had had ample opportunity of instituting a judicial inquiry into his case, and he did not think it would be reasonable for the House of Commons to reopen the question now.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—for Sir R. Lethbridge's resolution 20, against 184 ; majority against, 164.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

On Monday, 18th ult., Mr. MacNeill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, who were in receipt of a salary of Rs. 6,000 a year on February 10, 1876, and those appointed by the Secretary of State for India obtained two years' furlough on half-pay after eight years' service, whereas members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service who had been appointed by the Governor-General of India could only obtain one year's furlough after ten years' service ; and on what principle was that distinction drawn between members of the Uncovenanted Service appointed by the Secretary of State and those appointed by the Indian Government.

Sir J. Gorst : (1) Yes ; subject to the qualification that those to whom the first part of the question relates held certain specified offices at the date mentioned, and that those mentioned in the last part of the question have been appointed by the Governor-General in Council without the sanction of the Secretary in State given either before or after the appointment. (2) On the principle that the Uncovenanted Service should be recruited, as far as possible, from natives of India, and that appointments carrying the special privilege mentioned should be filled by officers who are selected in England with special qualifications, or who have gained their appointments by competitive examination involving expensive training.

Mr. MacNeill asked whether members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, who were nominated by the Secretary of State for India as officers of the Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments were allowed to count service for retirement on pension from the year they left Cooper's Hill or other college, irrespective of age, whereas service before the age of twenty-two years in the case of an Uncovenanted Civilian appointed by the Governor-General of India was not permitted to count as service for retirement on pension ; whether officers in the administrative departments of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India had been placed before the age of twenty-two in charge of divisions of districts and in exercise of the powers of magistrates of the first class ; did the Government of India in 1868 recommend that the limit of age for service counting for pension should be reduced, and did the then Secretary of State for India refuse to entertain it ; and on what principle was that distinction drawn between different members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India.

Sir J. Gorst : The answer to questions 1, 2, and 3, is affirmative. The principal of the distinction is that more favourable pension rules are given to departments recruited in this country, for which special training is requisite.

MR TAYLER OF PATNA.

The same day Sir J. Gorst moved for a return giving the following papers relating to the case of Mr. Tayler of Patna :—Minute of Lord Canning on Mr. William Tayler, of Patna, of Feb. 5, 1859 ; letter from Governor of India to Governor of Bengal of March 4, 1859, with extracts of charges made by Mr. Samuells enclosed ; letter from Governor of Bengal to Mr. Tayler, of March 12, 1859, offering inquiry into allegations of Mr. Samuells' ; letter from Governor of Bengal to the Governor of India, of April 6, 1859, with enclosure being Mr. Tayler's refusal of inquiry. The motion was agreed to.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been drawn to three letters in the *Times* and one in the *Morning Post* absolutely denying thaa Mr. William Tayler, ex-Commissioner of Patna, had been offered an inquiry into his conduct in 1859, and had declined that offer ; and whether, as that statement materially affected the division on that question prejudicially to Mr. Tayler's interests, he was prepared to lay on the table of the House copies of the whole correspondence *pro* and *con* on which he based that statement, including Mr. Samuells' letter containing offensive imputations against Mr. Tayler, which he subsequently entirely withdrew, and which withdrawal caused Mr. Tayler to say that he did not think it necessary to pursue the matter further ; also, whether he would lay on the table copies of Mr. Tayler's two letters of September, 1856, in which he not only invited, but urgently requested, a full judicial investigation into his conduct.

Sir J. Gorst said that the statement he made on the 15th inst., was that Mr. Tayler was offered an inquiry into the correctness of Lord Canning's belief that in the course of Mr. Tayler's proceedings at Patna men were condemned and executed upon insufficient evidence. The papers which the House had just ordered to be laid on the table would amply justify that statement. The papers which hon. and gallant baronet required were already before Parliament, with the exception of the letters of Sept., 1856, for which search would be made in the India Office.

POLICE CIRCULARS IN INDIA.

On Thursday, June 21, Mr. Slagg asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he had now seen the "confidential" circular No. 5, issued by Mr. J. C. Veasy, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, dated Calcutta, Dec. 30, 1887, which directed the police, among other subjects, to scrutinise and report weekly upon "everything, however apparently trivial, that can have a political significance ; comments on laws and Government measures ; affairs in independent or semi-independent Native States, and rumours regarding their constitution ; objects and proceedings of native societies, whether established for political or ostensibly for other objects ; political or mass meetings, their origin, organisation, and result as to public feeling in the neighbourhood, &c." ; and whether the Secretary of State would consider the advisability of directing the circular to be withdrawn.

Sir J. Gorst : No official copy has yet been received. In accordance with a promise I gave on June 7, a despatch has been sent to the Government of India on this subject, and as soon as a reply is received the matter will be considered by the Secretary of State in Council.

MEMORIAL TO SIR HENRY MAINE.

A MEETING of those interested in the movement for the erection of a memorial to the late Sir Henry Maine was held at the India Office on the 20th ult.

Lord Northbrook presided, and among those present were Lord Cross, Mr. Justice Stephen, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Alfred Lyall, Lord Justice Bowen, Professor Frederick Pollock, Professor Henry Sidgwick, Lord Arthur Russel, Sir John Strachey, General Strachey, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, and Colonel Yule.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained that the meeting had been called to consider the form to be given to the memorial of the late Sir Henry Maine, a man distinguished in very various ways. He could speak from personal knowledge of Sir Henry Maine's connection with the Government of India as a member of the Legislative Council, in which position Sir Henry Maine had done most important and valuable work. As a very high authority on the law of India he had on several occasions been able to give the Secretary of State advice and assistance with respect to most difficult questions. The memory of so distinguished a man ought to be preserved in a suitable manner in England, where he had passed the greater part of his life.

Mr. Justice Stephen then moved the following resolution :—"That the memorial of the late Sir Henry Maine in Westminster Abbey shall be in the form of a marble medallion with appropriate architectural mouldings ; that Mr. Boehm be asked to execute the medallion ; and that a subscription be opened for the purpose of raising the necessary funds, which will be about 300 guineas." He said that he had had the privilege and honour of knowing Sir Henry Maine since 1845 ; he had been his successor in office, and he had been his associate in a great number of undertakings. He did not think that any man living felt more deeply than himself all that was most amiable and delightful in Sir Henry Maine's character. He knew of no other man of whom it could be said that at different periods in his life he had pursued at least three, and possibly four, professions with the most distinguished success. For many years Sir Henry Maine had been, perhaps, the most distinguished journalist in England, and at the same time he was a most distinguished lecturer on legal subjects. He had held an office of the highest importance in India for a long period, during which he had discharged his duties in a way which none could have surpassed, and when he returned home he became a member of the India Council. As regarded the form of the memorial, it was to be regretted that anything greater than a medallion was out of the question. All felt that Westminster Abbey was the most suitable place for the memorial, and the Dean had stated that a place could be found among the names of those connected with India for a medallion, but that there was no room for a larger bust or statue. With reference to the expenses, Mr. Boehm's charge would be 100 guineas, and in addition there would be a fee of about lb. 150 payable to the Abbey fund. There were other expenses connected with the architectural arrangements, etc., which would bring the total sum up to nearly 300 guineas.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Alfred Lyall then moved, and Lord Cross seconded, a resolution for the formation of the committee to carry out the proposals of the first resolution. This having also been carried, a committee, consisting of Sir Alfred Lyall, Mr. Pollock, Sir M. Grant Duff, and Mr. Justice Stephen, with Lord Cross as chairman, was appointed, with the power to add to their number.

On the motion of General Strachey, seconded by Colonel Yule, the amount of individual subscriptions was limited to three guineas.

Sir John Strachey then moved a vote of thanks to Lord Northbrook for presiding.

Lord Cross, in seconding the motion, said that no one had a higher opinion than he of Sir Henry Maine, or of the invaluable assistance which he had been able to render to the Secretaries of State for India.

The motion having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

BARON BOCK VON WULFINGEN, whose death has just been announced from Stuttgart, was a courtier of the old-fashioned type and an unrivalled authority on the intricate science and art of Court etiquette which is still so assiduously cultivated in the entourages of the minor German Princes. For many years he was High Chamberlain and Court Marshal to the late King of Hanover, whom he followed into exile, and for whom he organized a mimic Court at Gmunden. King George, whose blindness prevented him from appreciating the efforts made by his faithful henchman to keep up the semblance of his former state, was still deeply attached to him and reposed every confidence in his political sagacity and diplomatic skill. His communications and negotiations with foreign courts were principally conductad through the medium of Baron Bock,whose chivalrous character and amiabilty rendered him a *persona grata* in the highest circles. His last visit to England was paid on the melancholy occasion of his escorting the remains of his royal master to their final resting-place at Windsor. Since then he has resided at Stuttgart, where he was frequently consulted by the King of Wurtemberg in the arrangement of Court ceremonies and the organization of royal festivities.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Umballa, Captain C G Withers, cleared yesterday for the Coast ports and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Forbes, 1,590, Captain A G Taitt, sailed from Bombay yesterday, for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and Captain Hay, a cabin passenger.

THE B I S N steamer Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain J B Pearson, arrived in port yesterday morning from Rangoon via Calcutta, laden with a general cargo, and three ponies, with two syces in charge.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Melpomene, 1,947 tons, Commander A Malusa, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Hongkong (June 12) laden with a general cargo and 5 first class, and eleven deck, passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain J A Magenis, will sail to-day, for Aden, Zanzibar, and the East African ports, laden and with the following passengers :—Sergeant Whitaker, Lieutenant A D Fordyce, one native officer as cabin and twenty-five deck, for Aden ; and Mrs Tate and two children, for Cape Town.

In our report of the s s Tanjore from Jedda in yesterday's issue, it was inadvertently stated that five deaths occurred on board during her passage to Bombay. The deaths, which resulted from old age, took place during the steamer's voyage from Bombay, which she left on the 3rd ultimo with about 1,021 pilgrims for Jedda.

H. M. S. SPHINX.

H M's Sphinx, Captain W L Morrison, which arrived in Bombay, some little time ago, for repairs, sailed yesterday morning for Persian Gulf station via Karachi. She cleared out of the dock last month after having undergone a thorough overhauling in her woodwork, machinery, &c.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Surat	1676	.....	A	Hajee Cassim Joosubs.
,, Asia	2322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Tanjore	1402	J. Payne	C	Hajee Cassim Joosub.
,, Ganges	2148	E. Stewart	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Forbes.	1590	R. G. Taitt	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Henzada	1341	J. Avern	H J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Atrato	2066	J. R. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Narenta	986	C. Dasanabos	Q	O. Von Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. M. Teresa	2011	Costanzo	1	J. Janni Esq.
,, Venetia	1609	F. Cole	2	P. & O. Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	4	E. Bates & Co.
,, Stura	1416	T. Caboara	5	M. Mackenzie.
,, D Balduino	3044	G. A. Rocco	6	F. Bozzoni
,, Akbar	1445	G. Baldwin	7	H. Kasim & Co.
,, Methley Hall	2241	A. Buck	8	F. Bozzoni
,, Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2286	Bevis	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden. July 3.
9	Lawada (s)	Pearson	Rangoon. June 23.
	Melpomene (s)	Malusa	Hongkong, June 12

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta and the Coast Ports.
	H. M. S. Sphinx	Morrison	Persian Gulf.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Taitt	Marseilles.
10	D. Balduino (s)	Rocco	Genoa.
	Java (s)	Magenis	Aden and Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Maria Teresa, for China.
,, Brenda, for Dunkirk.
,, Heathfield, for Port Said.
,, Himalaya, for Calcutta and Rangoon.
,, Nurjehan, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Busheer, for Karachi.
,, Asia, for Marseilles.
,, Tanjore for Aden and Jedda.
,, Assam, for London, &c.,
,, Aston Hall, for Liverpool.
Barque Sir Lancelot, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
4 Bulimba s ..... Clark ..... Bombay, June 24.
5 City of London s. Black ..... Liverpool, June 2.
Shahjehan s ..... Leftwich ..... Bombay, June 16.
Cairo s. ..... Collins ..... Batoum, June 4.
Medea s ..... Mitis ..... Colombo, June 29.

DEPARTURE.

July 4.—Ship Fort George.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
6 Landaura s .... Bombay.
7 Congo s .... Aden.
Ethopia s .... Calcutta.
Camorta s .... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

July.
6 Landaura s .... Calcutta.
7 Quathlamba .... Negapatam.
Nevasa s .... Natal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—7 bales wool, Punnett and Co ; 11 cases wood work, Ewart Latham and Co ; 50 bales wool, A Salmon and Co.
Kirby Hall s—270 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—8 cwts ivory, S Dolatchand ; 5 cwts ivory, E Passia ; 25 cwts gum and 4 cwts rampatree, G Canji ; 12 bales hides and skins, M Shapurji and Co ; 32 cwts gum, H Veerdhare ; one box gold bars (Rs. 15,000), D Sassoon and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—4,200 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 42 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co ; 985 cwts poppyseed, The Bombay Co Ld ; 1,999 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co ; 31 cases roe oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Lycia, s—400 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Forbes s—600 cwts wheat and 300 cwts castorseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Methley Hall s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Asia s—4,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Heathfield s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—19 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 150 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.
Stura s—13 bales twist, P Cowasji ; 4 bales twist, J Fleming and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—12 bales T cloth and shirting, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—60 bales twist and 12 cwts genda horns, S Nathoo ; 25 bales twist, C Magunlal ; 2 bales twist, C Chotalal ; 25 bales twist, V Doongersy ; 45 bales twist, P Cowasji.
Venetia s—420 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 313 cwts sandal wood, J Peerbhai and Co ; 50 bales twist, and 150 bales cotton, H A Esmail and Co ; 100 bales twist, N J Abhraham ; 200 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura s—17 bales twist, N Valubhdas ; 50 bales T cloth and shirtings, The Swadeshi Mills Co ; 100 bales twist, S Abhraham ; 29 bales T cloth and 25 bales shirting, P Cowasji.
Venetia s—472 bales twist, 62 bales long cloth and 96 bales T cloth, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales T cloth and shirtings, Tatta and Co ; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 7.

Hay, Captain, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.

JULY 8.

Gatacre, Colonel, 23rd Bombay L I, on leave, from Malegaum.
Gatacre, Colonel, Bengal, D Q M G, from leave, from Europe.
Hall, Lieut-Col, N Lancashire Regt, from leave, from England.
Paull, Major, Bombay, Lanc Fus, from privilege leave, from England.
Wellings, Surgn-Major, Bombay, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Buchanan, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, on 1st apptt. from England.
Schlesinger, Lieut, 12th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Mockler, Captain, N Warwick Regt, from leave, from England.
Lenos, Captain, Bengal, A C G, from leave, from England.
Burne, Captain, Bengal, 23rd Pioneers, from leave, from England.

JULY 9.

Jackson, Lt-Col, Royal Scott Fus, from leave, from Dalphai.
Stevenson, Colonel, Madras 31st L I, on furlough, from Mangalore.
Shepherd, Major, Norfolk Regt, on leave, from Benares.
Medley, Lieut, 19th Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Meerut.
Gordon, Lieut, attached to Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Gatacre, Colonel, Bengal, on leave, to Simla.
Hay, Captain, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, to England.
Paull, Major, Lancashire Fusiliers, from leave, to Ahmednagar.
Birrell, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty to Karachi.
Anderson, Lieut, Bombay, Comt Dept, on station leave, to Poona.
Mockler, Captain, Bengal, Warwick Regt, from leave, to Jubbulpore.
Schlesinger, Lt-Col, 12th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Nowshera.
Burne, Captain, Bengal 23rd Pioneers, on duty, to Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

458-87—Shamrao P—Govind Gungadhur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.—Part heard.
518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.
456-87—Mirza, H and K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhovan vs Loowar Cullian Parshotum—Hore, C and B.
461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sangia vs Sonwar Somwar and others—Chalk, W and S.
484-87—Wadia and G Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Mehrbai—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To settle the minutes of an order.

126-85—Nanu and H—Ramcrushna Purshotum and another vs Sadanund Nathooji—Chalk, W and S.
133-88—Moreshwar L—Ruttonbai vs Chabildass Lalloobhai and another—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

457-87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D—Part heard.
102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey.—Part heard.
421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
397-87—Macfarlane E and H—Khimji Dayal and others vs A Toussaint and another—Little S F and N—Part heard.
483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Hajee Abdool Kurrim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

78-88—Payne, G and S—Asla Nanji and another vs Rukhmabai and another—R Skipsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

105-88—Craigie, L and O—Robert Ryrie and another vs Lubba Noor Saheb—Abdool Cadur and others—Payne, G and S.
172-88—Shamrao, P—J A de Silva vs Maneckchund Nagsi,—Little, S F and N.
190-88—Jefferson, B and D—Ananta Balcristna vs Lukhmsey Dew—Payne, G and S.
240-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Bhowanji Munjee vs Maneckji Furdoonji Patell and another— C Cama.

Long Causes.

37-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs The British India S N Co and others—Craigie, L and O, and Hore, C and B.
41-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rustomji Nowroji Bukriwadia vs Sorabji Jamsetji Daroowala—Wadia and G.
46-88—In person—a pauper—Jamnabai vs Gungadas Bawa and another—Tyabji and D.
48-88—T A Bland—Bhikaiji vs Luxmibai—Chalk, W and S.
53-88—Wadia and G—Navazbai vs Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter and another—Payne, G and S, and in person.

A MAN named Bronchot, who kept a wineshop in Paris, was tried recently for having killed a man under peculiar circumstances. It appears that Madame Bronchot is a *belle limonadiere*, whose beauty attracted numerous customers to her husband's zinc-counter. One of these customers, an ill-fated Adonis of the *quartier*, had a weakness for the *belle limonadiere*, and one day, thinking that the eye of the husband was not upon him, he ventured to go behind the counter and to kiss her. M. Bronchot was, however, at hand, and in the twinkling of an eye he had his revolver out, and, firing it, sent a bullet whizzing through the brain of the Adonis, who fell dead. Bronchot was acquitted with flying colours, the members of the jury taking his part to a man.

A FAMILY of centenarians has just been brought to notice by a stitistician who makes centenarians and longevity his special branch of study. It appears that the seat of this remarkable family was at Tarbes, in the Department of the Hautes-Pyrenees, where its last survivor Joseph Ritas, has departed this life at the comfortable age of 118 years. Ritas was born in Spain on the 21st of August, 1770. His father lived to the age of 111 years and his brother died a few yeras ago at the age of 114. The mother and paternal uncle of Ritas were equally long-lived, have far outstepped the allotted span of ordinary mortals. Neither his wife, however, nor any of his children survive him. He did not marry, in fact, until he attained the age of fifty.

AT Nimes a man of seventy-five years of age murdered his wife and son three weeks ago. He had six children, and to set them up in the world he had been some years ago prevailed on by his wife and children to sell a house. He soon regretted having done so, and gradually fell into a morbid state of mind. He dined with his wife and one of his sons on Sunday, and showed a good deal of ill-will towards them. Shortly after dinner, the old man, whose name is Crespe, followed them, and, without saying a word, stabbed his wife to the heart with a knife. She fell dead on the spot. The son sprang up to interfere ; but he, too, was struck down dead with a blow from the same weapon. This cold-blooded double murder committed, Crespe was arrested. Far from expressing sorrow or repentance, he told the Police Commissary he could not feel satisfied because he had only killed his wife and one of his children, and what he wanted was to kill all his family.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION,

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In view of the growing demand for the light descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HA SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which confidently recommended as being lighter than a German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavou and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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